W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

The Only ALWAYS OPEN Pharmacy IN THE WORLD
C. E. JONES, 38 Cov't St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1893. No. 256

FOR CASH ONLY

A Good White Shirt, sold everywhere for $1 00, we sell it for 75c. Cash. This line we bought from a jobber who is giving up that part of the business. Remember, a full sized reinforced front, nicely laundried, for 75c. Only to be had from us—and can't be duplicated.

Men's and Boys' Rubber Coats, on heavy sheeting, for $1.75; worth $3.50.

Only two dozen of our 25c. Umbrellas left.

Boy's Overcoats, with Capes, from $1.75 up. Boy's Reefers from $1.75 up.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, 35 Johnson Street.

New Goods Received AT "THE WESTSIDE"

Wool Vests . . . A Special Line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Children's Wool Vests at 50c., 60c., 85c. Best Value in the city.

Cashmere Hose A Full Range in Ladies' and Children's. Splendid Value.

Lined Kid Gloves Two Qualities in Fur Tops. $1.40 and $2.00 per pair.

Mantles, Jackets, Capes and . . . Waterproofs . . A visit to our Show Rooms will convince you that we are doing the trade in this department. The second shipment just received has added greatly to the already large stock. Comparison of Prices and Styles invited.

Oct. 23, 1893. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Last of our Fall Consignments OF

Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Slippers

Just what you need for

The Hospital Ball

They are the Finest Goods obtainable. Just opened, several cases of the very

LATEST STYLES.

KID
Black Onyx,
Cardinal,
White.

SATIN
Cream,
Gold,
Pink,
White.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good general servant; good wages to reliable person. Apply 2 Pembroke street. Oct. 31-tf

IMPERATIVE SALE,

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street

TO-MORROW,

November 1st, at 2 p.m.

Having received instructions from owners we have removed to our mart for convenience a quantity of FURNITURE, consisting of Organ, Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

W. FURNIVAL,
Auctioneer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Now For a Good Laugh!

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd

First appearance in Victoria of the Original and only

Fowler and Warrington's COMEDIANS

In their revised and reconstructed version of the play that has made all America laugh,

SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON

—INTRODUCING—

Budd Ross, Eddie Sharpe,
Ed. O'Connor, Little Goldie,
Lida Wells, Mae Worden,

And a Brilliant Supporting Company, in New Features, New Specialties, New Dances and all New Music.

The Loudest Laugh of the Season.
Prices as usual.

Re A. J. SMITH ESTATE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE

SAW MILL PLANT

Together with the Sashes, Doors, Etc., Etc., now in the Mill, Situated on Erie Street, James Bay, Victoria. Further particulars and date of sale will be announced.

W. R. CLARKE,
oc31-tf Auctioneer, Victoria, B.C.

A CHANCE

—FOR—

HOTEL MEN

Offers will be received until SATURDAY, NOON, the 4th NOVEMBER, for the license, good-will and well established business of

The Colonial Metropole

Located on Johnson street and recognized as

The Leading and Most Popular Dollar-a-Day House in Victoria.

The Hotel contains 81 bedrooms, two parlors, reading, dining and numerous bathrooms.

Commodious kitchen with improved French range.

Bar-room with handsome carved oak counter and bar, billiard and pool tables, etc., etc.

The Hotel is modernly fitted and furnished throughout.

Situated in the heart of the city and convenient to steamer landings, railway depot, post office, tram cars, etc.

The Assignees offer the property for the week only, and in this time it

MUST BE SOLD.

There is a modest fortune in it for the right man.

Apply or address the Assignees,

HENRY SAUNDERS,
39 and 41 Johnson St.
L. GOODACRE,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.
oc31 56

WEAR THE FAMOUS "GRANBY" Rubber Goods.

Boies in Bed.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Governor Boies is confined to his bed in his home at Waterloo, threatened with fever, and the chances seem to be that he may not be able to take any further part in the present campaign.

At the New York.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—A tug returned from the wreck of the New York early this morning and reported the workmen were engaged patching up the hole in the hull with canvas and cement, preparatory to pumping her out. It is expected the vessel will be in condition to be pulled off the rocks this afternoon at about 4, during high water.

BROTHER OFFICERS

Two American Soldiers Engage in a Hot Dispute

WHICH ENDS FATALLY FOR THE SENIOR

Lieutenant Mancy Shoots Down Captain Hedberg.

Then Immediately Gives Himself Up—Proposed to Keep the World's Fair Open For Some Time Yet—Another Crazy Man Arrested in New York—Gov. Boies is Ill.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 13.—Capt. Alfred Hedberg, of Company "I," Fifteenth Infantry, stationed here, was shot and killed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Mancy, quartermaster of the same regiment. The murder took place near the cavalry stables, and was witnessed by a number of cavalrymen, but only one man, Sergt. Copeland, heard the conversation that preceded it, and he has been ordered to keep absolute silence until the official investigation. There was a hot dispute between the two officers, which was ended by the lieutenant drawing a heavy Colt's revolver and shooting the captain in the groin. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he died an hour afterwards. Lieut. Mancy gave himself up immediately and was placed under arrest. He was allowed to remain in his quarters under guard. The officer of the day, Capt. Cornish, held an examination at once, the result of which has not bee ascertained.

It is believed the killing was done in self-defence. Capt. Hedberg was 55 years old and a native of Sweden. He served as recruiting officer during the closing years of the war. He was never at West Point.

IMPUDENT AND PENICIOUS.

English Newspapers Freely Condemn the Sherman Act.

London, Oct. 31.—The leading papers comment on the repeal of the silver bill. The St. James's Gazette says: "No country but the United States could have endured the waste entailed by the Sherman Act for a quarter of the time. Nothing in the history of aristocratic corruption ever surpassed the cynical impudence of this silver legislation."

The Globe says: "It was the President's display of unquenchable courage that finally secured victory. Tariff reform will come next. We heartily congratulate the President and the American nation on cutting themselves loose from one of the most pernicious monetary experiments ever launched."

BURNED THIS MORNING.

Two Important Building in Donald Speedily Wiped Out.

Donald, B. C., Oct. 31.—The guests of the Selkirk house were aroused this morning at 5 o'clock by the cry of fire. It was in the cellar under the kitchen and it was beyond control when first seen. In an hour after the alarm was given the building was one mass of flames. The structures just east of the Selkirk house, occupied by R. W. Pattmore, general store, and postoffice, were then attacked by the flames and were soon all ablaze. Both buildings were reduced to ashes inside of two hours. The guests of the hotel saved their personal effects. The greater part of the hotel furniture was destroyed. Mr. Pattmore saved the postoffice effects and most of his stock. Both losses are covered by insurance. The wind was blowing from the west, which was very fortunate, as had it been from the opposite direction the whole business portion of the town would have been destroyed.

World's Fair Still Open.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The gates of the World's Fair are not closed. They were officially closed last night, but were opened again this morning, and there will be the usual band music during the day and illumination and playing fountains to-night. This afternoon the executive committee of the board of directors will meet at Jackson park to decide how much longer and under what conditions the fair may be continued open. Many of the directors favor continuing it for a short time.

It was plain to every visitor this morning that the fair was ended. There were only a few straggling visitors, and they were charged the regular 50 cents admission fee. The monotony of the morning was broken at 11 o'clock by the closing exercises at the Woman's Building. Considerable feeling was expressed at the meeting. Mrs. Potter-Palmer delivered the farewell address. The work of dismantling the pavilions and exhibition grounds began with the opening of the gates this morning.

Another Crazy Man.

New York, Oct. 31.—Thomas Reilly, a demented painter, called on Superintendent Byrnes to-day and informed him that he had learned that $110,000 had been turned over by two persons to Byrnes for his (Reilly's) benefit, and demanded $25,000 as interest money. In Reilly's possession was a letter requesting Surrogate Ransom to inform him as to the amount left for Reilly by Astors, the Vanderbilts, Goulds and others. He will be examined for insanity.

American News.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The Fine Arts' building at the Midwinter Fair is ready for the roof. One third of the walls of the agricultural building are already covered with plaster. The entrance to the Japanese village has been made. This is an elaborate affair with massive pillars resting on a pedestal of granite. Trusses are up for the Mechanical Arts' building and much of the roof is placed. The bridge work of the dome of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is practically finished and grading is progressing on the sites of the other buildings to be erected. The action of Monterey and several other counties in deciding to erect separate buildings at the Midwinter Fair for their respective exhibits has stirred up the pride of almost all the other counties which it would appear are now determined to be likewise represented. If such are their plans it will necessitate the annexation of another large tract to the present site, which is by no means adequate for the large number of exhibits that have been promised the fair.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT DEAD.

The Veteran Ex-Premier Passes Away Peacefully.

Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada, died at nine o'clock this evening. His end was peaceful. Sir John's death followed a surgical operation for the removal of a cancer of the bowels, which was performed several days ago. He never rallied, and died surrounded by all the members of his family. Sir John's funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, and his remains will be interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

John Joseph Caldwell Abbott was born at St. Andrew's, Argenteuil county, Que., on the 12th of March, 1821. His early education was received in his native town and he afterwards took a university course at McGill, graduating as a B.C.L. In 1847 he was called to the bar. His ability and industry brought him a large practice, and he soon gained the reputation of being among the leading authorities on commercial law. His political career opened in 1859, when he was elected member for his native county in the old Canadian assembly. This seat he retained until the union of the provinces

in 1867, and he afterwards represented Argenteuil in the Commons in the periods 1867-74 and 1880-87. In 1887 Mr. Abbott was called to the Senate, of which House he was leader until illness forced him to retire from politics. As a legislator Mr. Abbott was most distinguished in the line of commercial law. He was the author of the famous insolvency act of 1864, and for many years he was chairman of the banking and commerce committee in the House of Commons. Mr. Abbott's connection with the first Canadian Pacific railway charter is well remembered by the public. He was Sir Hugh Allan's legal adviser and the principal negotiator between Sir Hugh and the government. It was from his office the documents were taken that led to the exposure of the scandal and the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's government. Though so many years in Parliament, Sir John Abbott held offices in the government but for a short time. He was a member of the cabinet without portfolio from 1887 to June 13, 1891, when he succeeded Sir John Macdonald as prime minister and president of the council. In about a year he was compelled to resign through ill-health, being followed in office by Sir John Thompson. For several years after the present Canadian Pacific railway company was chartered Mr. Abbott was its leading counsel.

Mayor Harrison's Remains.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The remains of Mayor Harrison were this morning removed from the house to the municipal building, where they lie in state. Before the casket was removed brief religious services were held.

Congress to Adjourn.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Speaker Crisp expects the house will dispose of the silver bill at to-morrow's session, and the Congress will adjourn on Thursday or Friday.

The Dog of the Past.

What has changed the temper of the dog. Formerly he was as much a terror in the country yard as the bull is now. He lived in the farmyard; he stood outside the gate; he flew at the throats of passers by; he had to be fought with cudgel and stones. Remember how, when Christiana began to fly from the City of Destruction, the dog came out to worry Mercy. I am told that the old breed of fierce mastiff exists no longer, that the manners of the bulldog are softened. Certainly one seldom hears of a dog attacking strangers. Here, for instance, is a story of what happened in Fleet street just about 100 years ago. It is a suggestive story to the student of manners. Two men ran against each other; that was enough to make a pretty foundation for a quarrel; the quarrel followed; the crowd collected and made a ring; the men stripped to fight. As soon as they were ready, one of the men, instead of fighting, set a bulldog at his adversary. The dog flew at his throat, and, failing that, caught him in the chest, where he buried his teeth and held on. The crowd dragged off the dog; his master tried to protect it; the creature flew again at the man—and caught him in the arm. Being beaten off he flew at everybody in the crowd, who used knives and sticks, and everything that came handy. The dog's master, taking advantage of the confusion, escaped; and the dog, more dead than alive, ran down a side street, covered with wounds. Can we imagine a man walking down Fleet street now with a ferocious bulldog ready to be loosed at all the world.—Walter Besant.

BARBOSA'S DENIAL

The Brazilian Senator Replies to Peixoto's Charges.

SHOWING CLEARLY BRAZIL'S CONDITION

Peixoto is Behaving Like a Savage Autocrat.

But He Cannot Crush the Insurgents—Press, People and Telegraph Gagged—Army Kept Quiet by Bonuses—Cruelty to National Guard—Peixoto's Success Will be a National Calamity.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31.—Senator Ruy Barbosa, the recognized mouthpiece of Brazil's insurgent forces on land, having seen in the South American papers the reprint of President Peixoto's dispatch to the New York Herald, published on Sunday, has answered him. Senator Barbosa's reply reads in part as follows: "To the Editor of the Herald: As President Peixoto has seen fit to publish to the public of the United States through the columns of your paper false statements regarding the situation in Brazil, in behalf of those who are fighting in the cause of liberty and against tyranny, I ask the Herald, which is always on the side of freedom and justice, to let the people of your great republic hear our side of the dispute.

"Peixoto, who is powerless to crush the insurgent squadron and restore peace in Brazil, has availed himself of the opportunity presented by the revolt to establish a dictatorship and inaugurate a reign of terror.

"A single word of censure for his government, even a remark displaying displeasure with his policy, or the least suspicion that a man has denounced his actions, suffices to throw the offender into jail.

"Even the foreign legations in Rio are watched by Peixoto's spies, the liberty of the press has been violated and free speech gagged. The telegraph has been monopolized for government uses to such an extent that foreign countries can get word of the state of affairs in Rio only through the medium of the government organs.

"In Europe and the United States reports favorable to Peixoto's government are disseminated by his agents, who declare the people of Brazil are in sympathy with the President.

"The truth is that the mercantile classes of the country, and all the foreigners in Rio, really favor the revolution.

"The government has been forced to increase the pay of its troops and raise their officers to higher grades and lavish money upon them in order to keep them loyal. The army is full of spies, and Peixoto has cruelly exposed the National Guard to the fire of Mello's squadron.

"His budget has been exceeded largely during the last six months and he has not now enough money left to meet ordinary expenses.

"Peixoto has bought arms at exorbitant prices since the revolution began and now announces the purchase of war ships at an enormous cost, though he is without credit at home and abroad.

"The warships in the Upper Uruguay river have declared themselves in favor of Mello. This squadron is provided with munitions of war sufficient for one year and provisions for six months, and can renew these supplies by means of receipts from the custom houses of Santa Catarina. All the fiscal offices of that state are now held by Mello's friends. All naval men of influence in the country sympathize with Mello, and I consider it very unlikely that Peixoto will be able to suppress the revolutionists, but should he succeed in doing so it would prove a national calamity, for Brazil's republican constitution would then be completely wiped out. The case is exactly similar to that of Chile and Balmaceda."

Killed in the Lee Scuppers.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The American ship Henry Villard arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from New York, after a passage of 161 days. On Aug. 27th a big roller broke over the ship and washed Second Mate Zollers into the scuppers. The remains were buried at sea.

Utilitarianism in Fashion.

The male half of the civilized world in the nineteenth century is dressed on English models. These are shaped and controlled by a utilitarian spirit; they are seldom deformed, never picturesque, but generally useful. The ladies have by no means recovered from the love of deformity. They are a couple of centuries behind the men in matters of costume. While they have never again quite equalled the extravagance of 1870, they have, within the last 50 years, distorted their natural shapes in many ways and in many directions. Hoops here and bunches there, swollen heads and high shoulders, short waists and long waists, bustles and chignons, have succeeded each other rapidly and senselessly. It is true that some women have managed to look charming in spite of all these horrors—some women look charming in anything, but an ugly costume is ugly for all that.

What is the probable development of dress in the future? There are plenty of signs that the women are following the men into utilitarianism. Good, sensible clothes and no nonsense, heavy cloth tailor-made and but little trimmed, sailor hats and pot hats are gaining ground. Silks and laces, bright colors and flowing lines are more and more reserved for the dinner party and the ball room. It was bound to be so; women's fashions never fail to follow men's fashions in a modified shape. This time we may expect to get rid of the bustle, with all its kindred deformalities, and we may surely hope that nothing will be evolved by women so hopelessly hideous as the trousers.—Edward L. Lowell in Scribner.

MURDERERS BEHEADED.

First Woman to be Executed in Prussia Since 1847.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—A woman was executed in this city to-day, she being the first woman to suffer the death penalty here since Berlin was made a Kaiserstadt. The last woman to suffer the extreme penalty of the law was executed in 1847. The victim to-day was Emilie Zeillman, nee Kuehne, of Hemmer, Prussian Silesia. She had been convicted of the murder of her husband, and the facts elicited at the trial showed that the crime was a most deliberate and cold blooded one. Frau Zeillman was 48 years old. In Germany capital sentences are carried out by a headsman, and to-day Reindal, of Magdeburg, acted in that capacity. The preparations for the execution were kept secret. Even Reindal did not know until last night who he was to decapitate. The condemned woman, who had been incarcerated in the Moabite prison, was only apprised of the nearness of her fate at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. Up to that time she had firmly believed that the Emperor would grant a respite. When she was told that she was to die to-day she broke down completely and her actions were pitiable. The Moabite prison has no execution yard, and she was therefore transferred to the Ploetsnerse prison. She was taken there yesterday in a van, a number of mounted police riding around the conveyance. The prison was reached at 2:30 o'clock, and the woman was placed in a cell on the ground floor on the so-called masks' wing. The female warden remained with her through the night.

When supper time came the prisoner asked that she be served with beefsteak and coffee, remarking as she proffered her request, "It will be the last time I will want to eat." She partook very heartily of the food furnished her. As the darkness set in she became very restless. She would lie on her pallet for a time, and then get up and walk up and down her narrow cell. Almost all the night was passed in this manner, the prisoner continually protesting her innocence. At 7 o'clock the execution attendants appeared in the cell, accompanied by a clergyman and several other persons. Frau Zeillman was then told that it was time for the final preparations for death to be made. She was in an agony of fear and made not the slightest resistance to those detailed to prepare her for her awful fate. A woman stepped up to her as she sat on a chair with wide staring eyes, and expeditiously cut from her dress a circular piece about the neck; then her dark brown hair was twisted into a knot and fastened on top of the head, leaving the neck entirely bare.

At 8 o'clock two wardens took her by the arms, lifted her from her seat and half led, half carried her into the courtyard, where the headsman's block had been placed. Beside it stood the executioner, resting on the hilt of his heavy sword. Half dead with fear the woman was placed beside the block and there supported while prosecutor Hemann read to her the sentence of death. The prisoner was told to kneel, but she apparently did not hear, and the wardens gently but firmly forced her down until her head rested on the block. While they were doing this a handkerchief that had been temporarily placed around her neck was removed. The next instant after her head touched the block there was a gleaming flash of steel and the head of the woman dropped into the basket placed to receive it. As the blood flowed in a torrent from the severed neck the executioner exclaimed: "The sentence of the law has been executed; may God have mercy on the poor sinner."

WANTED TO SEE GOULD.

A Crank Calls to Interview the New York Millionaire.

New York, Oct. 30.—A crank put in an appearance at the office of George and Edwin Gould this afternoon and refused to leave until he had made a demand for $5,000. He did not make a threat, but was led away by a detective and placed under arrest as a matter of precaution. The man is a telegraph operator who has been out of work for some time and is supposed to have been speculating in the bucket shops. He first put in an appearance at the Gould office in the Western Union building about ten days ago. He asked to see Mr. Gould, but went away when told that Mr. Gould was out of town. He returned several times since and went away when the clerks told him that he could not see Mr. Gould. He arrived at the office this morning about 10 o'clock, and when told that George Gould was in the West he said that he would see either of the brothers. He waited in the ante-room a couple of hours, and was then told that Edwin Gould would be in at 2 o'clock.

A detective was sent for, and at 2:30 p. m., when the man arrived, the detective stood a few feet behind him, while Edwin Gould went to the window which opens from the main office into the ante-room and listened to what the man had to say. He talked rapidly and in a low tone for nearly 15 minutes. He demanded $5,000 and said that he must have it. He made no threats, but would not go away when Mr. Gould declined to do anything for him. The detective stood almost within reach of the man, ready to seize him had he shown any disposition to do injury to Mr. Gould. Finally the detective took him in charge, and accompanied by Mr. Gould and one of the clerks the man was escorted to police headquarters, where he was locked up. He says his name is Mongolia, and that he resides at No. 378 Pearl street, Brooklyn. He is a slim young man with a black mustache, and he says his age is 34, but he looks younger. He is fairly well dressed. There was no scare at the Gould office, and the man was looked upon as a harmless crank. It was thought best to put him in charge of the police as a matter of precaution.

Statistics of the Fair.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30.—Chicago roads were busy to-day in calculating the World's Fair traffic since the opening of the fair. With most of them the conclusions arrived at were estimates based on the most trustworthy data available. It will be a month or so before strictly accurate figures can be announced. So far as the figures obtainable go, they show that the number of people brought into Chicago by the 21 passenger lines, ending here during the fair period, were in round numbers, 3,335,000. This allows 350,000 each for the five leading lines, 200,000 each for the next five; 150,000 each for the next group of five, and 50,000 each for the six weak lines. Allowing each of these passengers to have visited the fair five times would account for an attendance of 16,775,000, which would be a good proportion of outside visitors. It would leave but a little over 5,000,000 visits from Chicagoans.

VICTORIOUS RIFFIANS.

Fanatical Followers of Mahomet Defeat the Spaniards.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—Among the members of the staff of General Margallo, commander of the Spanish troops at Melilla, who was killed yesterday during the fighting with the Riffians, was Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon, nephew of the ex-King of Naples. He has not been seen since the fight was at its height, and it is not known whether he was killed or fell a prisoner into the hands of the enemy. The public excitement over the repulse of the Spanish forces is hourly increasing, and the popular clamor for the dispatch of a stronger expedition against the Riffians, will undoubtedly force the government to take strong measures. The government cannot plead ignorance of the situation in Morocco. News of an alarming character reached Madrid from the governor of Melilla some time ago. The governor stated in his despatch that as a result of a protracted conference of leaders of the tribes known colloquially as the Riffians, no less than thirty-one tribes had entered into an alliance to wage war against the Spaniards.

The foolhardy bravery and fanaticism of the Riffians is well known to everybody who has ever had dealings with them, and the government is now censured for not sending as soon as the trouble broke out, a sufficient force to drive them back to their mountain fastnesses and to keep them there. To say, as has been said, that the Spanish troops were astonished at the entire lack of fear manifested by the Riffians in their attack on the soldiers, shows a lack of knowledge of the character of the tribesmen. General Margallo, who did not underestimate the foe he was dealing with, probably thought that, under the protection of artillery and the Mauser rifles of his troops, it would be safe for the workmen engaged in throwing redoubts about the forts to continue the work. The moment the attack was made, however, and the Spanish lines of defense showed signs of wavering, a force ten times as large as that under General Margallo's command could not have held the fanatics in check, for without the slightest fear of death, and indeed being, as they believed, engaged in a holy war, welcoming it as a sure road to Paradise, they fought like demons incarnate. The excitement growing out of the affair threatens to have serious political consequences for the government. The Conservatives are taking advantage of the popular ferment to attempt to oust the government and assume power themselves. A dispatch from Melilla states that the Riffians have resumed their attack upon the Spaniards. The fighting was desperate on both sides, but the Spaniards successfully maintained their positions.

AMERICAN MONEY.

State of Stocks and Bonds at the Exchanges.

New York, Oct. 30.—The tendency of prices at the stock exchange were upward to-day. London sold fully 20,000 shares of various stocks, and was rather more "bearish" on Erie securities, due to a rumor current there that in the proposed reorganization, holders will be asked to make important concessions. The decision of the management to pass the interest on the first lien mortgage due Nov. 1, and the official announcement of the inability of the Union Pacific receivers to meet maturing interest obligations assisted the reactionists to bring about a lower range of prices. For the first time in weeks the "bears" showed some courage, and the brokers of leading operators on that side of the account appeared to be ready to supply all bids. The statement that an additional £100,000 of gold had been engaged in London for shipment to this country had a good effect for the time, but the liquidations for the "long" account and the selling for professionals neutralized the good influence of the announcement. Prices touched their lowest point after the delivery hour. At that time Missouri Pacific sold at 26 5-8, a decline of 3 per cent., while other prominent issues showed losses of 1-2 to 2 3-4 per cent. The decline led to some buying for the "long" account, and a rally of 1-8 to 5-8 per cent. ensued. Rock Island and Whiskey Trust led. The market closed rather firm in tone. The sales were 383,133 shares. Closing bids: Atchison & Sante Fe, 21 3-8; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 35 1-4; Canada Southern, 51 1-2; Canadian Pacific, 73; Central Pacific, 20 1-2; C. C. C. & St. Louis, 36 1-4; Wells Fargo, 125; Great Northern, preferred, 109; Lake Shore, 128; Louisville & Nashville, 15 1-4; Missouri Pacific, 26 1-2; New York Central, 101 1-4; New England, 33 3-8; N. American, 5 1-2; Northern Pacific, 7 3-4; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22 1-2; Northwestern, 106 3-8; Oregon Navigation, 27; Oregon Improvement, 21 1-2; Pacific Mail, 17; Reading, 21 3-4; Rock Island, 70 7-8; Southern Pacific, 18 1-2; Texas Pacific, 8 3-4; Union Pacific, 19; Western Union, 91 3-8; money on call, 1-2 to 3 per cent; foreign exchange, sterling, 484; 482 for 60 days, 485 on demand; Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 102 bid; Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 102 to 103.

Driven to Suicide.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 30.—May Gould, aged 30, shot herself through the heart at 8 o'clock this morning, dying instantly, at her home here. She was divorced from her husband on the ground of his intemperance and was awarded alimony, but has not been able to get it. This, together with her domestic troubles, caused her despondency. The shot was heard by neighbors, who, rushing into her house, found the woman dead on the floor with a pistol clutched in her right hand. She leaves two little children.

His Life in Danger.

New York, Oct. 30.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst declares his life has been threatened, and although he has not yet accepted the advice of friends, who say he should have a bodyguard, he has taken measures to protect himself. Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday that on Saturday he received a letter which not only said he would be killed if he persisted in his social crusade, but described some of the means that would be adopted in murdering him. Dr. Parkhurst would not say anything.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

After nearly 30 years of absence, Joseph Fulmer, a brother of M. Fulmer, Leamington, has been located in California.

Another gas well was struck recently on the farm of William Fox, between Ruthven and Kingsville. When the rein was struck it blew the pipes and derricks high in the air, and it is considered to be the strongest well yet struck. Like the others, is owned by Hiram Walker & Sons.

A telegram from Arnprior says that George Clema, formerly of Renfrew, and four of his children, have just died from a disease called black fever, and Mrs. Clemo will in all probability die in a short time of the same disease.

The incoming steamers all report severe storms on the Atlantic. The Dominion steamship Labrador, which reached Montreal on Sunday night, met with heavy weather all the way across. During a great part of the voyage the passengers were unable to appear on deck at all, and suffered considerable inconvenience.

It has been definitely decided that Canada will not take part in the proposed midwinter exhibition at San Francisco in the beginning of 1894. Canada's exhibit at the Antwerp fair will be confined to the agricultural, horticultural, mining and fishing departments.

Burning Land.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 30.—Several hundred acres of land in Humboldt county, which this summer raised the biggest hay crop in Iowa, is burning away to ashes. The soil is being consumed to a depth of 15 feet. Two years ago the land was several feet under water and was known as Owl Lake. It was drained by a big ditch and dried up, leaving a very rich soil. A few days ago when a prairie fire went over it the soil itself took fire, burning like turf. Any number of interesting fossil remains are exposed to view where fire has burned out.

Army Life in India.

Capt. Kirkpatrick, a British cavalry officer from Lucknow, India, is at the World's Fair. In an interview he said: Lucknow is the principal city of the northwest province of Central India. It has a population of 300,000. It is one of the military centres, and about 7,000 British troops are stationed there. Many of these are natives, and they make excellent soldiers as a rule. We have had no serious trouble in India for some years and none is expected. Still the presence of the troops is considered necessary to the preservation of good order. During the cold season the troops are shifted about, concentrated at certain points and vigorously drilled. Sometimes a large force will march a distance of one thousand miles during the cold season, go into camp for a month or six weeks, and then march back to the starting point. The marches are across country, the railroads never being used for carrying troops unless their speedy transportation is desired. These movements of the troops, no doubt, have a salutary effect upon such of the natives as have manifested a disposition to become rebellious.

"The army in India does not suffer greatly from cholera and other pestilential diseases. The sanitary regulations of the military camps are most excellent. The camps are not, as you may have supposed, enclosed barracks, but are open and built on high ground, so as to get the benefit of the currents of fresh air. Camp life is rather irksome for the private soldier during the hot season. Whatever work is to be done must be attended to in the early hours of the morning. At 9 o'clock the soldier is required to enter his bungalow and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He is not allowed to expose himself to the rays of the hot sun unless his duty requires it. Rigid hygienic rules are prescribed for the regulation of the camps, and the surgeons see that these are enforced. Soldiers who are sick or debilitated are removed to the mountains during the hot season. Those who remain in camp are given considerable latitude during the evening. They indulge in various forms of amusement. Each camp has its own theatre. Altogether army life in India is not nearly so unpleasant as many people suppose it is."—Chicago Herald.

A Rawhide Gun.

The La Tulip rawhide gun was given a practical test at Onondago Valley yesterday. The experiment was conducted back of the old stone arsenal on the hill. The object of the test was to demonstrate the resistance qualities of the gun. The result was entirely satisfactory and caused many old gunners present to smile and feel pleased with the prospects for the new field piece.

The test was under the management of the inventor, Frederick La Tulip, sr. Among the spectators were these interested personages: Major Michael Auer, Thomas Abele, John H. Link and Philip Greenwald. The piece was placed in position about 2:30 and pointed towards a bluff at a range of about 50 rods. As the carriage was a temporary affair, it was some time before a sight could be arranged. The gun was pitched 10 degrees. A half pound of powder and a three pound shot was rammed into the barrel. The string was pulled, and to the visitors lodged behind the trees and abutments the report following was deafening. When they observed the gun to be still intact, they regained a little confidence and at the next discharge stood uncomfortably close to the weapon.

At the first test the gun only recoiled 6 inches. The next charge was increased to three-quarters of a pound of powder and the recoil noticed at this discharge was nine inches. In the other tests the charge was enlarged to a pound. The third time the piece was fired the bullet ploughed a deep furrow in the sod above the cliff. The carriage was then raised and the gun tipped at an angle of seven and a half degrees. The following shot sent splinters of rock flying in all directions. More tests were made and the gun showed no evidence of having bulged a particle. At no time was the recoil more than a foot.

The invention, if it proves to fulfil the other requirements of range and accuracy, will reap a bonanza for the inventor and his backers. The practicability of the gun as a light field and mountain artillery piece will insure its ready inception into government use. An ordinary field gun weighs 1600 pounds while the La Tulip piece tips the scales at only 453 pounds. This vast difference is of course accredited to the rawhide which constitutes more than half the gun. An average man can easily lift it from the floor. The bore is two and a half inches in diameter. A steel band three-quarters of an inch in thickness encircles it, and this band is reinforced by a tube of rawhide two and a half inches thick. The rawhide is durable and as hard as the steel itself and is well shrunk on to the inner tube. Over this layer of rawhide is a jacket of wire wound to the thickness of three-eighths of an inch. The breech is of ordinary make with cylinder trunnions.

Before the gun was tested it was thought that the rawhide could not be shrunk on the steel tube with sufficient tension to withstand the charge. One of the good features about the new piece is that it can be manufactured with less cost than the present steel field gun. Major Michael Auer, who witnessed the test, said that the invention was very practicable. A patent right will probably be issued within a few days and a stock company organized to place the gun on the market with a view of getting government officials interested. Several more practical tests will be given on the lake shore when an indefinite range can be had.

The inventor is a Syracusan, having come to this city 14 years ago. He is a genius and has been turning out inventions by the score, among them being the rawhide gearing now used on electric cars, a chisel ferule and mallet of the same material.—Syracuse Courier.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerlen

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him, as incurable with **Consumption**. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the stomach.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Testimonials from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

(Registered.)

MILK GRANULES.

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, reaction, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by

The JOHNSON FLUID BEEF Co.

MONTREAL.

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Electrician and Neuralgia Specialist.
Toothache cured at once without pain for 25 cents. Address by letter or call at his residence, No. 96 Pandora Street. Cure guaranteed.—Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, Government St.; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas St.; C. H. Bowes, Druggist, 27 Johnson St.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eyeglasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS
In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA.
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.
o3

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

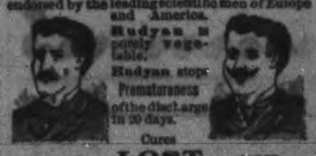
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel.

Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and nervousness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed separate tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of November 3rd, by the Victoria Board of School Trustees for the filling-in, grading, draining, stone walls, wood fencing and painting at the North Ward school grounds. All tenderers must undertake to execute bonds to perform the whole or any of the different kinds of work separately tendered for by them if so required by the Board.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

SOULE & DAY,
Architects,
Five Sisters Block.
b26-7t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
123 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
P-610 Willoughby Alleyne Sampson

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joanna Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LENGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, Aug. 29, 1893. 1931-2m

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy extra copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $23 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $90 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Metsfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o19-tf

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C

Hanna & Taylor
Successors to Lockhart & Co.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil the fine gowns,
Then the ladies give Rigby first place.

Probably no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rigby process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture, feeling or appearance of the fabric in any way.

Rubber coats are a thing of the past and umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men and women can now walk the streets in their Rigby coats or wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rigby is that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly every one you see wears a "Rigby," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rigby." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles

"RIGBY."

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Has been instructed by Messrs. Jay & Co., Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at their Nursery, Cook Street,

On Friday, Nov. 3rd, at 11 a.m.

a large assortment of

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, FRUIT TREES.

Full particulars will be advertised later. The Fairfield Street tram cars pass within half a block of the Nursery grounds.
Terms cash. JOSHUA DAVIES,
oc25 Auctioneer.

HERE AND THERE.

This method of making leather transparent is given by a French journal: The hide, after the hair has been removed, is stretched upon a frame, and treated with a mixture of 1000 parts of glycerine, two parts of salicylic acid, twenty-five parts of boric acid and two parts of picric acid. Before quite dry the hide is taken to a dark room and saturated with a solution of bichromate of potash; and when it is very dry and alcoholic solution of tortoise shell is applied. The transparent leather is very flexible. It is used for toilet articles, and might even be made into shoes, which would doubtless prove an attractive novelty.

* * *

For determining how well lighted a room may be, Dr. Simonoff has devised a simple arrangement, which may serve also as a test of vision. A book is made of 24 pages of graduated tints, the first page being a clear gray and the last nearly black; and upon every page a few phrases are printed in black letters of different size. The degree of illumination is estimated by turning over the pages of this little book until a selected line of letters can no longer be read at a distance of about a foot from the eyes. In a well lighted apartment, the characters may be clearly made out on the 20th or even the 24th page, but with poorer light legibility may cease at the 10th, 12th or 15th page. The power of the eyes of the persons making the tests must of course be intelligently considered.

* * *

One of the most interesting contributions to practical science has been made by Prof. Tyndall, in respect to cleavage, or lamination, his researches proving that any material, no matter how plastic or how homogeneous it may be, has within it the condition of the development of cleavage, and that the only external condition necessary to produce lamination is a sufficient degree of pressure exerted in one direction upon the mass; the resulting planes of cleavage will be at right angles in the direction in which the pressure is applied. The philosophy of this effect, as explained, lies in the fact that, as relates to the cohesion of the particles, no substance is strictly homogeneous—that is, the particles, granules or molecules of substances do not possess cohesive power equally in all directions, consequently, when pressure is applied to them they slide over each other—the sliding surfaces being those of least cohesive power—and move towards a point of less pressure; in the case wherein the pressure is applied in one direction only, the sliding will be in a direction at right angles with the direction of the pressure, and thus plates, laminæ or strata, are generated in the mass, the limiting faces of these layers having less cohesion than their interior parts.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tu&w

THE TWO COMPTROLLERS.

Curious Methods of Obtaining Information From the Farmers.

The reports of the interviews between the comptrollers and the farmers, though rendered somewhat foggy by the cross-firing between the interviewers and the interviewed, show to some extent the grievances against the tariff that are present in the mind of the agricultural class. The other day the two government commissioners, Messrs. Wood and Wallace—who, the dodging of the government press to the contrary notwithstanding, have not the authority of ministers of the crown—met the farmers of East Grey at Markdale. There were plainly some men present who had discovered that the tariff is something else than a means of persuading indefinite and far-off persons to vote for one's party, and thus of defeating one's natural enemies, the other party. They had grasped the idea that the tariff affected the price of the goods they bought—that it figured in their store bills and their implement contracts—that, in short, it was a matter in which they were financially interested. And there is nothing that damages a man's party prejudices like a collision with his purse. These awakened men aforesaid talked of tariff matters to the comptrollers—when the comptrollers were not talking tariff wisdom into them—and they dropped sundry remarks from which may be gathered the line of thought they are following.

The first witness wanted the duty removed from wire for fencing purposes, from binder twine and agricultural implements and an export duty imposed on logs. He did not want either corn or pork to come in free, and would be willing to see the duty reimposed on tea, holding that beverage to be a luxury. The comptrollers then had some fun with him, tending generally to show the crudeness of his opinions and their own surpassing cleverness. The next witness was grateful to the comptrollers for taking the trouble to find out the views of the farmers, and expressed himself generally in favor of "a revision of the tariff." The Farmers' Institute of Grey, he told them, thought the duty should be substantially reduced on implements and on manufactured woollen goods. They believe in keeping our own markets, but at the same time wanted to prevent combinations. This witness was on the whole friendly; and the Empire does not tell us that the Talleyrands who were conducting the enquiry made any very dazzling display of their sparkling wit at his expense. It pays to "stand in" with the "end men."

The third witness, a reeve in the county, wanted the duties generally reduced. He objected especially to paying "a tariff price" to the home manufacturer. Instancing the cases of harness and buggies, he said he could buy a harness in Chicago for $9, pay the duty of $2.25 and still have it cheaper than Canadian products. A buggy costing $60 in Chicago would cost $90 in Markdale. This began to look as if the information tank had sprung a leak. So the comptrollers took the bumptious reeve in hand, and we learn little more of his opinions. The Empire thus reports his annihilation:

Comptroller Wallace—If I understand your statement it is this: If there is a 35 per cent duty on a $100 binder, if the 35 per cent duty were taken off you would get it for $65. That is your statement. Now, do you believe that? A.—We would get it a lot cheaper, I believe.

Q.—Why? A.—Simply because of the competition.

Comptroller Wood—You have competition now. Do you mean to say you would get that binder for $65 if the duty were taken off? A.—I don't know how that would be. I would suggest we place an inland revenue tariff on everything manufactured in Canada.

Comptroller Wallace—For instance, on a binder the customs duty is 35 per cent. You propose to pay an inland revenue tariff at 35 per cent. to the government. This would make the price of the binder to the farmer $135. That is what your proposition means? A.—I would make the inland revenue tariff on a binder 10 per cent., say.

Fifty words from the gentleman giving evidence and one hundred and fifty-one words from the enquiring party!

Another reeve wanted the duty on coal oil to remain! He confessed that there was a feeling among the farmers that our agricultural implement men are too highly protected, but he hastened to add "at the same time the American farmer has to pay just as much for his binder as the Canadian farmer." He also enumerated a number of agricultural implement manufacturers who had gone under in the past few years. According to the Empire, the comptrollers seem to have just settled back in their seats and drunk in this superior brand of wisdom. What was there to ask a man who liked the coal oil tax?

And, so it goes. A careless reader might imagine that the controllers had started out to collect material to buttress up a case rather than to learn the real needs and desires of the farmer. But such a policy would not be one of lasting wisdom. The farmers know what they want, and if it is denied them they will know how to meet the denial. It will be said that the farmers differ among themselves and that they become confused under sharp cross-examination. This is another way of saying that between the furrows and on the mowing machine all farmers have not had time to so thoroughly study the situation and become so thoroughly well trained in meeting adverse questioning that a government lawyer can not bother them. Lawyer smartness, however, does not dislodge a man's own knowledge of what he knows; and he casts his ballot without cross-examination. It is likewise true that party feeling still sways the judgment of some men on the farm as surely as in the city; but this is a waning force and one that will not stand much controversy with hard times. It is poor policy to send your followers against the stream, no matter how faithful they. The government will blunder if it does not earnestly strive to learn the will of the people in this matter of tariff revision.—Montreal Star (Con.).

Improvements in Lamps.

The latest reported improvement in lamps is a device intended to obviate the objectionable shadow thrown on the ceiling by the most regenerative lamps, and to overcome some other features which detract from the value of the principle. The difficulty of the shade thrown upward is met by forming the upper part of the lamp of etched ornamental glass instead of having a metallic dome, as is ordinarily the case. A good illumination is thus obtained without the loss of any downward light—two streams of hot air are supplied to the burners, one being heated by means of the regenerator, which is of cast iron, the other being warmed in its passage through the lamp casing. Another point dealt with in this construction is the deposit of carbon on the ceiling, which is usual with such lamps; this is practically reduced to nothing, first by the small amount of gas burned per hour, and the perfect combustion obtained, and next by the products of combustion being emitted from the lamp laterally instead of being projected upward toward the ceiling. This arrangement has the merit of simplicity, and the effect is very satisfactory.

Fleet Street.

"We walked in the evening in Greenwich park," says Boswell. "He asked me, I suppose by way of trying my disposition, 'Is not this very fine?' Having no exquisite relish of the beauties of nature, and being more delighted with the busy hum of men, I answered, 'Yes, sir; but not equal to Fleet street.' Johnson: 'You are right, sir.'" That was more than a century ago, and Fleet street continues to be one of the great thoroughfares of the world. It is unique in the variety of interests which attach to it, of the influence which proceeds from it. No man visits London, says the Toronto Empire, without walking many times in Fleet street—unless he is an utter Philistine or fribble. It is a great panoramic spectacle now to even the least intellectual of men; it is a grand historical development, full of a thousand recollections to the man who by chance, taste or design has filled his mind with the old history of London—the London of the days when the Tower was a royal residence when the temple really knew knights templars; when Holborn was really a brook in a hollow; when Clerkenwell and Bridewell were really streams and fountains pertaining to clerics and saints; when a sweet stream flowed down Piccadilly; when the Strand—i.e., the bank of the Thames—was the promenade of princes, prelates and beauties; when Westminster was far away and men were robbed in going to their homes from the house of parliament; when foreign ambassadors fought in the streets by means of armed retainers, for precedence over each other at a royal reception; when the abbey was the temple, indeed, of silence and reconciliation, the resting place of kings and saints, not the art gallery for Jews and scoffers and soldiers. To the man who keeps these things in mind Fleet street is never dull, never dark, never dirty, never without an unfailing attraction.

Nobody needs a book to enable him to go on talking of Fleet street, of any part of London, indeed, for in one way or another the city and its many streets have become incorporated into English literature. To say that Paris is France is generally held to be a fair result of experience. Paris is no doubt France, for the purpose of revolution, at least. London is not England for the purpose of politics—far from it. Paris is France no doubt also for most forms of literature. London also, though not to the same extent, forms a large part of England for literature, for society, for science, for art. All the higher literature of England concerns itself more or less with London streets. And Fleet street takes a huge share in exciting all this interest.

Making Use of Their Knowledge.

Two warders of the Baraset jail, near Calcutta, have been convicted of a conspiracy which probably has no parallel in the history of criminal prisons. These unfaithful guardians of the cells conceived the idea of establishing a profitable partnership with certain burglars under their charge. To this end they selected one night three convicts, took them to the warders' quarters, exchanged their jail apparel for every day clothing and told them to go forth and break into the houses on the locality. The plunder was to be brought "home" in the morning for equal distribution among the parties concerned, and the convicts were then to resume their peaceful daily work. Fortunately for the interests of society, the burglars became discontented with their share of the spoils and were overheard discussing their grievances by another warder, who gave information to the prison authorities. The warders with whom this audaciously ingenious scheme originated have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but on appeal their case is stated to have been committed to the criminal sessions, to be dealt with by a jury.

They Ride on Bulls.

During the past year, while serving as the commissioner royal of the sovereign of the Congo state for the delimitation of the Lunda frontier, the Rev. George Grenfell has travelled more than a thousand miles on a bull's back. Through the whole of the journey he has been accompanied by Mrs. Grenfell, and their experience of the mode of travel here depicted is so favorable that they are returning to the Congo with four oxen, and hope to make good use of them in the service of the mission. In the province of Angola bulls are not only used as "mounts," but are yoked to carts and do an immense amount of work in hauling water, wood and stone. At several of the mission stations visited by Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell (Roman Catholic, and three under Bishop Taylor's administration), oxen are largely employed and save quite a number of laborers.—Missionary Herald.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly, purifying and enriching the blood, improving the appetite, strengthening the nerves, and invigorating the system. It is, therefore, in the truest sense, an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars **EL PADRE** and **LA CADENA.**

S. Davis & Sons.

A Small World.

"How small the world is!" one is often led to remark, and the thought is very natural. Here in Montreal, where immigrants or the intermediate descendants of immigrants form the bulk of the population, the fact of how diminutive the world has become from an imaginative point of view is constantly impressed on the mind. You live next door to a man with whose relative you have been on intimate terms of acquaintanceship in the old country; your friend talks quite unconcernedly of taking a run over to Winnipeg, or even to Vancouver; a journey to Florida, to 'Frisco, or a trip to England are alike looked upon as a mere bagatelle, while India, Australia, Japan, or the Cape, though a little farther, are all talked of as well within the scope of a holiday jaunt. What wonder, then, that we murmur, "The world is small?" What wonder if we smile with half contemptuous pity at our superstitious forefathers with their marvelous tales of El Dorado and Ultima Thule, of fire-breathing griffins and virgin-devouring dragons, of races of giants and millions of dwarfs, and other freaks of a mysterious nature too numerous to mention? True, the accounts sent home by modern explorers bear out the wonder tales of the ancients, but they are no longer surrounded by that mystery which human nature so dearly loves, and they fail to impress us. Although, as we are told by Dr. Dawson, there is still about one-ninth of the land surface of our earth, roughly one million out of nine million square miles, that as yet has remained unexplored, yet we do not expect that anything will be found in these unknown unmapped territories that will be radically different from those forms of nature already familiar to us. We judge of what we do not know by what we do know, and we do not expect to be very far wrong. In the Chautauqua Magazine for October there appears a very interesting article on what remains to be explored. The greater portion of this land is not, however, so far as is known, capable of supporting at present an agricultural population, though undoubtedly vast forests exist that will in time prove of incalculable value to the lumberman. Africa is now, perhaps, better known and more thoroughly explored, notwithstanding that we call it the "Dark Continent," than is Asia itself, which, owing to the political jealousies of London, St. Petersburg and Pekin, is, from a geographical point of view, somewhat backward. A good many expeditions have been sent out by the two European rivals, and even China is waking up to the necessity of knowing her own territories more intimately, but the results have too frequently been locked in the pigeon-hole lest the information gathered by the one party might prove of dangerous service to the other. Regions still remain in Central and South Africa where the theodolite, the barometer and the compass have not yet penetrated. Central Australia is also to a great extent a terra incognita, but the mystery with which those two words were surrounded in days gone by has departed, and in our thoughts, at least, the world has become smaller because more intimately known and more easily accessible in all its parts.—Montreal Witness.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, this best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 216 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

TENDERS

Are invited for laying a drain and forming man-holes, down Catherine and Macaure streets from the South Ward school to the Reformed church. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where tenders must be delivered by 12 noon on Thursday, Nov. 2nd.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON,
o30-td Architect.

Notice to the Building Trades.

Whole or separate tenders are required for the erection of a frame dwelling with brick and stone basement also a stable and boat-house, entrance gateway and 1000 feet of fencing on a plot of land facing the Victoria Arm.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office up till 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, November 8th, 1893.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect,
39 1-2 Government street, 30 October, 1893.
o30-3

NO. 207.

A BY-LAW

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall, be the duty of the City Engineer to make out, or cause to be made out, and report to the Council a general specification for the construction of house or building connections with the branch, main or common sewers, and for the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of all buildings to be hereafter erected in the City of Victoria.

Sec. 2 When such report or any amendment thereof has been adopted by the Council, the said specification, in its original or amended form, shall become the standard city specification for the works referred to in section one of this by-law.

Sec. 3. The owner of any building or premises used as a dwelling-house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall, provided such building or any portion thereof be within one hundred and fifty feet of a branch, main or common sewer, cause all water-closets, sinks, wash-tubs, baths, etc., in the said building, and down pipes from the roof of such building, to be properly connected with such sewers in accordance with the provisions of this by-law; and shall cause all existing plumbing in connection therewith to be placed in good sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall be deemed desirable to have a connection made between any building or premises and a branch, main or common sewer, the City Engineer shall send to the owner of such building or premises a written notice to have such connection made, accompanied by a copy of the standard specification aforesaid. And if, after the expiration of 30 days from the date of this notice, or such extended time as may be granted as hereinafter mentioned, the connection is not made in accordance with such specification the Engineer may have the work done at the expense of the owner of said building or premises, and such expense may be recovered by the Corporation in any Court of competent jurisdiction from such owner, or by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such owner; provided, however, that the City Engineer may grant for cause such extension of time to make the connection as he may deem advisable, not however exceeding thirty days, and after the expiration of such extended time may have the work done as aforesaid, at the expense of the owner, which expense may be recovered as foresaid.

Sec. 5. All privy vaults, dry-earth closets, and cess-pools in use for buildings coming under clauses 3 and 4 of this by-law, shall be cleaned out and filled up with clean dry earth or gravel, and water-closets substituted therefor where necessary.

Sec. 6. The sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of all buildings, both public and private, hereafter erected in the City of Victoria, shall be executed in accordance with the specification aforesaid, and with plans approved of by the City Engineer.

Sec. 7. Suitable drawings and detailed description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of any proposed building or premises required to be connected with the sewer, shall in every case be submitted for approval to the City Engineer by the architect of such building or premises, or by the person at whose expense such building is to be connected, and if approved, said drawings or copies thereof made at the expense of the parties connecting the building shall be filed in the office of the City Engineer; all such plans to be legibly drawn in ink on heavy white paper or on tracing cloth to a scale of eight feet to the inch.

Sec. 8. The architect or person erecting any building, or constructing any sewerage or plumbing work, shall send due notice to the City Engineer when the construction of the said building is sufficiently far advanced for inspection of the sewerage and plumbing aforesaid, and no part of any such sewerage and plumbing shall be covered up or concealed in any way until after it has been examined and approved in writing by the City Engineer.

Sec. 9. Whenever called upon so to do by the City Engineer, the owner of any building erected in the City of Victoria prior to the passage of this by-law shall forward to the City Engineer, to be placed on file, drawings and description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of said building.

Sec. 10. No person other than a licensed plumber, or pipe-layer authorized by the City Engineer, as the case may require, shall be employed or permitted to make any connection with a branch, main, or common sewer, or with any sewer leading thereto, or to do any plumbing connected with the sewerage of any building.

Sec. 11. No extension of any sewerage work previously accepted, or alteration to, or new connections with, such work, shall be made, except under the authority of the City Engineer, as provided for in this by-law.

Sec. 12. In tenement houses, containing more than one family, there shall be one water-closet for each family, and a separate cistern for each closet; in other houses, however, a group of closets, but not water-closets, on different floors, may be supplied from one tank.

Sec. 13. Except as provided in section 4 of this by-law, no person shall construct, reconstruct, alter, or extend any portion of the sewerage or plumbing work connected therewith of any building, or premises, or make connection of such with any branch, main, or common sewer, unless he shall have previously made application for and obtained a permit therefor; such application is to be made upon the printed form supplied at the office of the City Engineer, and shall be accompanied by drawings and a detailed description of the proposed work as provided in section 7 of this by-law.

Sec. 14. A permit shall be granted or refused within seven days of the time of filing the application, and the permit of the City Engineer (if granted) shall be valid for three months from the date of issue, but no street shall be used for the making of the connection with any branch, main or common sewer for a greater length of time than the time mentioned in the permit.

Sec. 15. If the City Engineer shall find that the said plans and detailed description do not conform with the requirements of the specification adopted from time to time by the Council in respect to the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of buildings and premises in the City of Victoria, he shall not issue any permit for such sewerage or plumbing, and it shall be unlawful to proceed therewith.

Sec. 16. After a plan and detailed description have once been approved of by the City Engineer, no alteration or deviation from the same will be allowed, except on the written permission of the said Engineer.

Sec. 17. All existing sewers conveying sewage from any premises into any surface drain, box drain, cesspool, or other receptacle, for discharging sewage into the harbour or upon the shore of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, other than at the outlet for the sewage at Clover Point, shall as soon as the sewer is constructed in a street adjoining such premises, be cleansed, taken up, removed, altered, improved, or reconstructed, as the City Engineer may deem advisable, and the said premises shall be connected with the general sewerage system of the city.

Sec. 18. No exhaust from steam engines, or blow-off from steam-boilers, shall be connected with either public or private sewers.

Sec. 19. No person shall use any sewer in an improper manner, by placing or allowing any substance other than ordinary sewage to enter the sewer through opening, trap or fitting connected therewith.

Sec. 20. The expense of keeping in repair branch sewers to buildings and premises shall be borne by the proprietor of the building or premises using any such branch sewers. If any such branch sewers, or the traps connected therewith, shall at any time become choked by the reason of the admission or placing therein substances other than ordinary sewage matter, the owner or occupier of the premises drained by such sewer shall defray the cost of cleansing the sewer.

When two or more premises are drained by any branch sewer, the City Engineer shall determine by whom and in what proportion the cost of repairs or of removing any obstruction, shall be paid.

Sec. 21. Any sewer, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, water-closet, urinal, sink or other fitting, laid, used or constructed otherwise than in accordance with this by-law, or the specification approved by the Council, or which shall, in the opinion of the City Engineer, be or become bad or defective in quality, shall upon notice in writing from the City Engineer, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the City Engineer; and the City Engineer may, should he think fit after due notice, remove or repair the said defective sewer or fitting, and charge the owner or occupier of the premises with the cost incurred, which may be recovered by the Corporation in the manner provided in section 4.

Sec. 22. No arrangements shall be made for supplying water-closets except by self-closing cocks, and no arrangements shall be made for cleaning water-closets or privy vaults by means of pipes connected therewith, sinks, or by any other means of evasion; but they shall be fitted up with the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to them respectively.

Sec. 23. All openings for ventilation made in accordance with the specification adopted by the Council shall at all times be kept open and perfectly free from obstruction. Every occupier shall see that all openings to drains upon his premises, whether for ventilation or otherwise, and all traps and other fittings, are at all times in good order, clean and free from obstruction.

Sec. 24. The City Engineer, or other person acting under his authority, may, upon giving due notice, enter, at all reasonable hours, into any house or premises connected with the sewers in order to examine whether the sewers and fittings in such house or premises are in proper order. Any person refusing such admission, or in any way hindering such officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 25. No person shall remove the cover of any manhole, ventilator or flush-tank, unless duly authorized by the City Engineer, or shall deposit rubbish or garbage of any description in any sewer, man-hole, gully-trap, ventilator or flush-tank.

Sec. 26. Whenever the words "City Engineer" occur in this by-law or in the said specification, they shall be taken to mean the person holding the office of City Engineer for the time being, or such other person as may be duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Sec. 27. Any person violating any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 28. This by-law may be known as the "Sewer Connection Regulating By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 16th day of October, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council, this 23rd day of October, 1893.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

Office, 86 1-2 Government St., upstairs.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,
oc5-1m "Philadelphia Close, '88 and '90"

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on the 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Oct6-tf Assignees.

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for "BERT'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHER." Only book of copyright photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition; Authorized by the Exposition Management; Official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big catalogue; illustrated circulars, terms, FREE. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 528 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa.
a16-eod-20t

VETERINARY.

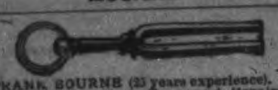
S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bragg's Livery, 139 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. 792-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.



FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience).
The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 134 Fort St. (Six years resident.) Terms moderate. oc7

MADAME LAIRD,
Teacher of Vocal Music in all its branches. For terms apply at studio, 181 Vancouver St., corner of Pandora.

E. G. WICKENS, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy and Guild Hall Schools of Music, London, Eng., is prepared to receive Pupils for Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano and Organ, &c.; also Harmony and Counterpoint. Terms moderate. Address, 71 View St., near Catholic Ch. Sept22-3m.

VICTORIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
228 Yates Street, opposite High School.
MISS M. B. SHARP, Principal.
A full and efficient staff of teachers in every department. Eight singing classes and lectures free to pupils. Applications must be made to principal.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at Gideon Hicks & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Rose & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe12

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.C. Regular conventions held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Sec. pro tem.
jy28

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. All journeying Knight are cordially invited to attend.
E. PRIMROSE, K. of R. & S.
oc19

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
98½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balances and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months, practical experience of over 25 years.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

Just arrived from Holland
A Fine Lot of
BULBS
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
Snow Drops, Narcissus,
And Many Other Bulbs.
Funeral Designs and Cut Flowers on reasonable terms.
WM. DODDS, FLORIST,
oc31-1m 97 Fort Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST
MISS CLARA LIPMAN
.....AND.....
MR. LOUIS MANN,
In the Three Act Comedy Success
The Laughing Girl

The Hospital Ball
The third annual ball in aid of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, FORT STREET,
ON
Wednesday, November 1, 1893
PATRONS:
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Admiral Stevenson, C.B.
Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier of British Columbia.
His Worship Mayor Beaven.
Tickets—Five dollars (not transferable) may be obtained from the Ladies' Committee and the Directors of the Hospital or from Messrs. Hibben & Co., and Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell.
H. M. YATES, Secretary.
Oct.15.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or general servant. Apply 112 Chatham St. o28-1t

FOR SALE—20 acres on Cordova Bay; a good 5-roomed cottage; 8 miles from city; price, $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. o28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres 6 miles from Duncan's Station, 40 acres good bottom land; log house, chicken house; some clearing and ditching; cheap at $800. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. o28-tf

WANTED—Canvasser in good paying business. Address T. R., Times office. o27-6t

FOR SALE—Lot No. 1218 in the city of Victoria, B. C., with house thereon numbered 34 Collinson street. Apply to Belyea & Gregory, or J. C. Prevost. o27-1m

ADVERTISER requires situation; good correspondent, perfectly trustworthy and reliable; is capable of managing business. References. Address, B.B., Times office. o27-3t

WANTED—For cash; a lot, 20 minutes' walk from postoffice, or house and lot, part cash, part time. X.Y. Times office. o26-1w

WANTED—A good general tinsmith, one that thoroughly understands his business. Apply P. O. Box 142, Victoria, B. C. o25-1w

FOR SALE—A good paying saloon doing first class business. Address "Saloon," Times office. o24-7t

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

Ask for
'GRANBY'
Rubber Boots & Shoes.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
MEYER, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf,
—FOR—
Fort Simpson and Way Ports
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,
At 8 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
oc30-td

Victoria Building Society.

The 35th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Yates street, opposite View, on Friday, the 1st December, 1893, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are in good standing.
The public will take notice that the office of the Society has been removed to 18 Broad street, opposite Driard Hotel.
By order,
A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.
N.B.—Shares can be taken up by applying to the Secretary. o30-1d

The Month's Crime.

Police returns for the month of October: Drunks, 44; possession of an intoxicant, 10; housebreaking, 1; larceny, 18; insane, 1; infraction fire by-law, 1; assault, 5; obtaining money under false pretenses, 4; supplying liquor to Indians, 6; deserters from the navy, 4; fighting, 2; cruelty to animals, 1; health by-law, 3; vagrancy, 3; damaging property, 2; infraction of liquor license by-law, 1; street by-law, 1.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 27 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week..... 25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Daily Times.

THE PROOF IS GOOD.

The Colonist has again been unfortunate in conducting the defense of its master the premier. A while ago the News-Advertiser charged Mr. Davie with sectionalism—with having different stories to tell in different places. The faithful organ thereupon challenged the accuser for proof, in its usual truculent style, and the News-Advertiser responded with the following:

"In order, therefore, that the Colonist may not be deprived of the advantage of a single occasion on which Mr. Davie sought to gain his object by preaching sectionalism we will go back to the first place where he addressed a meeting during his tours. This was at Revelstoke, the only place in West Kootenay where anyone evinced a desire to hear the premier's views on any subject. At Revelstoke Mr. Davie emphatically and distinctly told his audience that if the people of West Kootenay objected to the expenditure on the new parliament buildings at Victoria, the $600,000 could be charged to the people of Victoria district. Such a statement was so astounding that we hesitated to believe that the premier of the province reckless as Mr. Davie has often shown himself to be in his statements when no one was present to reply to him—could have made it. But the accuracy of the report has since been fully confirmed by some of those who were present on that occasion, and neither Mr. Davie nor the Colonist has ventured to contradict it."

The Colonist could find no other way of meeting this response to its challenge than by asserting that Mr. Davie did not make the statements attributed to him at Revelstoke. The organ is well known as a master hand at strenuous assertion in the face of facts, and on this occasion it did its best to live up to its reputation. Here are some of the remarks it made in answer to the News-Advertiser:

"Anything like the above extract is so completely different from what the premier did then say, or has ever said, that no one who has followed the question will fail to denounce the extract as misrepresentation of the grossest kind. * * * * The premier's speeches at Westminster, Chilliwack and the Delta were fully reported. A very brief summary, only, of what he said at Revelstoke was published in the Kootenay Star. In reference to the parliament buildings the premier pursued precisely the same line of argument as he had followed at New Westminster, showing that, distributed throughout the province, the expenditure would not be felt. Our contemporary carefully avoids referring to any of the reports as authority for the words it tries to put into Mr. Davie's mouth. It cunningly falls back upon the Revelstoke speech, of which there was no report beyond the briefest summary."

The Colonist was a little too bold in its denial as usual, for the Kootenay Star naturally resents the implication that its report of the premier's speech was not accurate. "The Colonist can rest assured," it says, "that the report is a correct one;" and it repeats the following as exactly what Mr. Davie said at Revelstoke:

"The cost is likely to be a good deal less than $600,000. . . . There was a careful calculation made that a yearly sum of $25,384 would be sufficient to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for 50 years. The sum mentioned would be considered as part of the amount due for expenditure in Victoria district. If no other part of the country suffered, what harm can be done by dealing with the matter in this way?"

This is quite conclusive proof that the News-Advertiser was right and the Colonist wrong; but there is more evidence at hand. Premier Davie held a meeting at New Westminster on Tuesday, May 9th, and in his speech there the following passage occurred:

"Say the yearly expenditure is from $300,000 to $500,000 upon roads, streets, bridges and public improvements, I say what figure does the sum of $20,000 cut in respect of this expenditure? Victoria and district, in common with the rest of the country, are entitled to their share in the distribution of public moneys, and in apportioning that this expenditure will of course be taken into consideration."

This extract is taken from the Vancouver World's report, a part of which the Colonist reproduced with some approving remarks; hence its accuracy will not be disputed. We should like to know what practical difference there is between the premier's statements at New Westminster and at Revelstoke. At both places he evidently intended to convey the meaning that the general expenditure in and around Victoria was to be lessened by some $20,000 or $25,000 to meet the annual extra burden imposed by the buildings. Keeping this in mind, it is refreshing to find the Colonist quoting the following sentence from another speech of the premier as showing his real feeling in regard to this expenditure:

"Now I would like to know, if $25,000 is going to be expended for this purpose every year, how that sum, distributed over the whole province, is going to shorten the funds available for building roads and making permanent improvements?"

Not content with that, it added its own statement that at Revelstoke "in reference to the parliament buildings the premier pursued precisely the same line of argument as he had followed at New Westminster, showing that, distributed throughout the province, the expenditure would not be felt." From the Colonist's own quotations it is abundantly evident that the premier has very different things to say at different times and places in regard to the parliament buildings. Therefore the News-Advertiser's charge is completely established. It seems to us that the people of "Victoria and district"—a somewhat indefinite geographical phrase, by the way—should ask the premier to say distinctly which position he intends to take in regard to this matter.

THERE IS DISCRIMINATION.

It seems that Minister Foster at Vancouver denied the statement that the Dominion tariff discriminates in favor of American as against British goods. Seeing that the figures proving the statement were taken from a government bluebook, Mr. Foster's denial appears rather bold. If he had said that there was no open discrimination he would have been strictly within the truth; but he cannot successfully deny that he incidence of the specific duties has the practical effect of discrimination. For instance, from the list that appeared in the Times on Sept. 27th, it appears that cotton shirts from Great Britain pay a duty of 48 per cent., while similar goods from the United States are taxed only 44 per cent. Lead piping from Great Britain pays 46 per cent., and that from the United States only 28 per cent. In the case of iron and steel screws the British goods meet a duty of 64 per cent. and the American 37 per cent. There is a duty of 24 per cent. exacted on British pig and scrap iron, while 26 1-2 is the tax on the United States article. These figures are based on the government's own report; they have not been, and cannot be, successfully attacked by Mr. Foster or anybody else.

Contemplation of the bad state into which municipal affairs in New York have drifted leads the St. Paul Pioneer-Press to moralize as follows:

Not outside of Russia probably can there be found such a political situation as exists in New York to-day. That it is only a supreme and crowning illustration of the tendency of making politics a separate profession in this country, and that a good imitation of it can be found in almost any large city in the United States ought to awaken our people to the danger in which they stand. They have just nominated a set of candidates for office there, whom, it is acknowledged by men of all parties, there is no possibility of beating. A few of them are decent men, though these are mostly placed where they will be least effective. A large portion of the nominees are persons entirely unfit for the places sought. A still larger number ought not to be mentioned or even thought of in connection with public station. But the whole ticket was picked out by one man, whose will is to be enforced on a community of over a million people, and whose satraps, be they able men or ex-convicts, will have charge of the collection and disbursement of something like $40,000,000. And the people have no more to say about it than the fellaheen of Egypt. Everybody knows that Tammany and Croker will elect their men. This will continue to happen and grow worse, the American system of municipal government will continue to approach the pirate code, until not only a few men but all the people come to see, whatever their professions or occupations, politics is their first business. It will not be until the American citizen recognizes once more, as he did at the beginning, that his citizenship must be taken care of first and his business afterward, that he will shake off the leeches and restore government by the people. In the meantime, the conduct of affairs in many American cities is the most distressing and disgraceful sight that this country has to offer.

An Ottawa dispatch says: "There are eight members of parliament who are on the eve of resigning, the most of them to accept berths in the government service. McLean, of Prince Edward Island, wants to be inspector of fisheries; Temple, of New Brunswick, a senatorship; McDougall, of Nova Scotia, the deputy ministership of marine; Bain, of Soulanges, a postoffice inspectorship; Deputy Speaker Bergeron to be deputy minister of agriculture; while the member for Cardwell wants the collectorship for the port of Montreal; Mackintosh is the lieutenant-governor of the Northwest, and Hugh John Macdonald, who is tired of politics. These are but a very few of the number who would like to get shelved. A. W. Ross is one of the latter number. If Bergeron gets the deputyship in the agricultural department in place of Judge Lowe, then Granbois becomes deputy speaker." Most of these gentlemen are doubtless in a hurry to enter into their rewards before the evil moment comes.

At Russell & McDonald's.
All wool dress goods, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

THE TOURING MINISTERS.

Interviewed by the Business Men of the City This Morning.

EVERYBODY BUT THE PRESS ADMITTED

Public Meeting to be Held at the Victoria Theatre This Evening—Resolutions to be Offered—Ministers Interviewed by Mayor Beaven.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, steamed into the harbor shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. On board were Hon. George E. Foster, minister of finance, Hon. A. R. Angers, minister of agriculture and quarantine, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Wiggins, P. L. Larduf and Leon Geria. The Quadra left Nanaimo at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at midnight anchored in Royal Roads. The anchors were hoisted early this morning and before coming to Victoria the steamer took a run around the ships at Esquimalt, giving the party a good opportunity to view them.

The party were met at the steamer by Thomas Earle, M. P., who escorted them to the Hotel Victoria, where they registered. Shortly afterwards the ministers went to the board of trade rooms where a large number of gentlemen representing the trades and industries had met. Half an hour or more was spent in general conversation before A. C. Flummerfelt, president of the board of trade, took the chair and called the meeting to order. He expressed pleasure at the safe arrival of the ministers and formally introduced them to the gentlemen present.

Hon. G. E. Foster said the object of the meeting was well shown and an explanation from him was therefore unnecessary. Instead of making a hasty revision of the tariff during the recent session of the legislature the government thought it was better to take time and make a thorough investigation of the business interests of the different sections of the country. With this object he and Mr. Angers had made the trip west. They had already received a great deal of information and expected to receive more today. He thought it would be better to interview the different delegates separately and so there would be no chance of what was said being reported or criticized in the papers it would be better for reporters not to be present. He had found that men spoke better when there was no sign that what they said would be published. He hoped the interview would profit them and the interests concerned.

The representatives of the press were requested to retire before the discussion opened.

There was a long informal discussion on various matters respecting the tariff. C. E. Renouf, representing the hardware merchants, stated that the dealers in iron, steel and pipe favored the ad valorem duty as the specific duty discriminated against the mother country. He urged that they take as liberal a view as possible of the proposition to place mining machinery on the free list. The resolutions passed by the Vancouver board of trade, he did not think were in the interest of the province. The tariff protected the B. C. farmers more than it did the farmers of the other provinces. Unless the duty on the goods used by the farmers was materially reduced it would be unfair to reduce the duty on farm produce.

Both Mr. Okell and Mr. Morris, of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, urged that they should receive a rebate of the duty imposed on American fruit which they preserved and exported to England.

Robert Ward did not think the country could stand the taxes it was called upon to pay. He thought something should be done to foster the lumber and coal trade between Canada and the United States and Australia.

J. A. Clearihue spoke of the possibilities of the fish oil industry if something was done to foster it.

After the meeting the ministers were entertained at luncheon at the Union club, after which they again met at the board of trade rooms. A number of the manufacturers had conversations with them. At three o'clock Mayor Beaven and several of the aldermen waited on them and presented the resolutions relative to the Songhees Indian reserve and the powder magazine at Beacon Hill. The mayor explained the matter fully and the ministers promised to give the questions their attention.

This evening they will address a public meeting at the Victoria theatre. The theatre will undoubtedly be crowded as Hon. Mr. Foster is a very popular speaker. A number of resolutions will be offered.

If they complete their business in Victoria this evening they will leave in the morning for New Westminster, calling at the Williams Head quarantine station on the way out.

Emperor William's Yacht.

The Hohenzollern is a magnificent vessel, and looks more like a cruiser than a yacht. She is built of steel, painted white and propelled by two screws, connected with a double set of engines. Her average speed is 19 knots an hour, and, according to the London Queen, this can be increased to over twenty knots in an hour. The Hohenzollern has two wheels, one at the stern, the other near the bow, the latter worked by steam, the former by man power, both being painted white and gold, with nickel spokes. The yacht is armed with eight quick-firing Krupp guns, and, with her graceful outlines, sits high in the water. She has three masts and two funnels, painted yellow, the gilded imperial German crown on the prow, and the Hohenzollern coat-of-arms in black and silver, surrounded by a laurel wreath, on the stern. The deck is covered with linoleum, and over a large part there is an awning where, in fine weather, the Emperor has luncheon and tea parties. In the fore part of the vessel is a bridge reserved for the Emperor. It is approached by a mahogany stairway and has mahogany railings.

The Emperor's apartments on the middle deck amidships are on the port side, those of the Empress and her children on the starboard side. Wainscoting, doors and staircases, as well as other fittings and furniture, are of very light-colored, almost white, maple wood; the ceilings white, picked out with gold; the rococo chimneys of nickel, with the walls covered with cretonne, varying in pattern in the various apartments. The lofty and spacious dining saloon on the middle deck is 25 feet broad by 75 feet long, but by an ingenious arrangement of portieres can be made of any size the Emperor pleases. It is upholstered in grey and white, and, like the whole of the vessel, lighted by electricity and warmed by steam pipes. On the centre table stands the Queen's cup, won by the Meteor at the recent royal yacht club regatta at Cowes; and on another table the County Down cup, won by the Meteor at the royal Ulster regatta in 1892. Above this saloon is the promenade deck, with the smoking room on one end and the Emperor's bridge on the other. The smoking room is very comfortable, furnished and lined with porcelain plaques, on which illustrations of German battles by sea and land are painted. On the upper deck is one of the Emperor's working rooms, furnished with a telephone. Hanging on the wall is the log book and on the shelf are some nautical books. Another work room and a conference room are on the middle deck, their walls being decorated with water color sketches and photographs of the Queen, the Empress of Germany and her children.

The saloon intended for family gatherings is decorated in blue and silver and fitted with furniture of maple and a fireplace of marble and nickel. The Empress' bedroom contains a bedstead of nickel, with a counterpane of red silk and hangings of gray satin. Adjoining the Emperor's rooms aft are the apartments and the mess room of the imperial suite, while the officers' mess room and cabins, fitted up with oak furniture, are situated forward. The kitchens on the deck below are splendidly fitted up. The Hohenzollern is 116 metres long, with 14 meters beam, her tonnage 2409 displacement 200 and horse power 20,000.

Locked the Bridegroom Out.

Guests in the Kennedy house were in good humor all of yesterday over an occurrence which had transpired the night before. Wednesday there arrived from Florida a bridal couple who had come direct to Chattanooga immediately following the ceremony. Bride and groom gave every evidence of refinement, and later developments proved their good breeding and modesty was most marked. The gentleman is a prosperous merchant in the land of flowers and his bride one of the brightest and most winsome buds in that garden of female loveliness.

The couple reached the hotel late in the evening, and were immediately ushered into the bridal room of the hostelry. Shortly following the disposition of the baggage the groom appeared in the office of the hotel, where only the night clerk remained. That courteous official, noting the nervousness of the stranger, made bold to enquire if he could provide further toward his comfort. The young man's blush was akin to scarlet when he thanked the clerk and confessed he merely sought the office while his wife retired, and would himself retire a little later. Some time elapsed, when the clerk suggested that the stranger appeared sleepy and possibly the bride was exercised over his long absence. Again the Floridan's modesty painted his face in a bright red as he arose and said he believed he would "turn in." In five minutes he was again back in the office.

"Mr. Clerk," he said, "I must ask your advice. The modesty of both my wife and myself is developed to an extraordinary extent. While she was making her toilet for the night I withdrew. It seems she feared intrusion, and to guard against it locked the door. She has evidently fallen asleep, for I cannot awaken her. What shall I do?" The clerk, who is a man advanced in years, is of blunt architecture, and readily responded: "Possibly your knock was of the timid character. Try it again with more demonstration."

The groom acted under instructions, but either the deep sleep of the bride or her extraordinary modesty denied her husband admittance. The clerk retired from the hallway to conceal his mirth, and the groom, thinking he was not detected, lost heart and finally tiptoed down the hall, took a seat upon the back stair landing, and remained there throughout the entire night.

Yesterday morning he made his toilet in the washroom, joined the bride at the breakfast table, and, when hunger had been appeased, settled his bill, and the couple took the first train for out of town.—Chattanooga Daily Times.

How Paderewski Works.

To be a pet of the public sometimes has its disadvantages. M. Paderewski, for instance, keeps up his reputation only at the cost of tremendous efforts. To an interviewer for Black and White he has confided the fact that he practises at the piano often for fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Once in New York he had to work up eight entirely distinct programmes in little over as many days, and then it was a case of seventeen hours' practice daily. One must always be at it, he explains, to keep the fingers right and the memory active. The work is certainly tiring, and M. Paderewski considers that playing billiards, a game he is very fond of, has saved his life by affording him the necessary relief from his arduous work. Those crashing blows of his on the piano are not as some imagine, made with the closed fist. Sometimes they are done with the third finger stiffened out, sometimes with the thumb sideways. He seems to see nothing wonderful in the effect produced, although his hands are so delicate that an ordinarily firm shake makes him wince. It is true that he has a forearm such as a professional strong man might envy, so perfect is it in its muscular development.

Rival of the Bicycle.

London Ironmonger: A rather formidable competitor of the cycle has made its appearance in the Midlands in the shape of a pneumatic road skate. It has lately been seen in the streets of Birmingham, and, judging from the admiration it excites, is not unlikely to find its way soon into all parts of the country. The invention, which was patented a short time ago by a Scotch firm, is evidently derived from the old roller skate of skating rink celebrity, but, whereas the ordinary roller skate has four wheels, the pneumatic skate has only two, placed in line at each extremity of the skate. The wheels are rather larger than those of the roller skate, and instead of solid rubber are covered with pneumatic tires. The patentees claim for them that one can skate over ordinary turnpike roads with them the same as on ice, and at even greater speed, while at the same time they will easily ascend and descend hills. Six or seven miles an hour, however, is the maximum speed attempted in the streets of Birmingham, and then only on smooth roads. One obvious advantage of the pneumatic skate over the pneumatic cycle is that punctured tires may be readily replaced, as the skater may carry surplus tires, or even reserve wheels ready fitted, in his overcoat pocket.

At Russell & McDonald's.
German all-wool plaids, 25 cents a yard.

THAT COUGH

Can be cured
By London Hospital
Cough Cure.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Rev. E. Robson held special services at Jubilee Hospital on Sunday.

—Second-hand marble mantels, doors, windows, etc. Shore's hardware.

—The shipments of ore from Kaslo since Aug. 4th last amount to 643 tons.

—Lotts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—Ah Lee and Ah Son were arrested this morning for stealing potatoes from Won Lucy.

—The sons and daughters of St. George enjoyed a social at Temperance Hall last night.

—L. McMillan was bitten by a dog yesterday while delivering groceries on Rockland avenue.

—The Sir William Wallace Society will give two scenes from Rob Roy at the concert on Nov. 9th.

—George O. Sanburn, general manager of the Sonoma Preserve Company, of Petaluma, Cal., is at the Driard.

—Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—A stealing case in which two Chinese and an old store figure, will be heard in the police court Wednesday morning.

—A juvenile bread and butter social is to be held to-morrow evening at the First Presbyterian church Sunday school room.

—W. A. Ward and F. B. Pemberton had a runaway on Burnside road on Sunday evening. Neither was hurt, but their dog cart was smashed.

—The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. met yesterday and made further arrangements for the fair which they intend to give on Dec. 5th and 6th.

—There will be another concert in the Blue Ribbon hall to-morrow night in aid of the Royal Naval Sailors' Rest. A good programme will be provided.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—At a meeting of the Y. P. L. A. of the First Presbyterian church last evening the first issue of the Irresponsible was read. It proved very amusing.

—The Y. P. A. of the Central church had a novel social last evening. Every member made a five minute speech upon some subject drawn at random from a hat.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. will meet in regular session on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at Temperance hall. All members are requested to be in attendance.

—The members of the Victoria lacrosse club waited on Mrs. A. E. Macnaughton last evening and presented her with a silk umbrella as a souvenir of the recent eastern trip.

—The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary who have the charity ball in hand, request those who have promised contributions for the supper to bring them to Assembly hall on Wednesday morning.

—No. 3 company, R. C. B. G. A., Captain Smallfield, was inspected in big gun drill last night by Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G. This evening No. 1 company will assemble at 7 o'clock sharp for similar inspection.

—Revival services were commenced on Sunday evening at the James Bay Methodist church and will be continued all week. Rev. E. Robson, the pastor, and Mrs. D. Robson, of New Westminster, are conducting the revival.

—Billy Stevens, drunk, was convicted in the police court this morning of being in possession of whiskey. Two months. Johnny and James Bissett were each fined $5 for being drunk. John Carena was too drunk to be tried and his case was remanded till Wednesday. The case of Frank Weroe, who was charged by his wife with assaulting her, was heard and dismissed. Husband and wife swore contrariwise.

—Ald. Styles has a very poor opinion of the city police force, and he expressed it last night in council when the new pound by-law was up for consideration. It was at the section in the by-law that made it the duty of every policeman to arrest any horse, ass, mule, ox, bull, cow, swine, hog, sheep, goat, dog, goose, duck, turkey cock or hen that said policeman might find running at large. Mayor Beaven asked if this section should pass. Ald. Styles believed that he would vote giving the police a chance to catch something. They seemed unable to catch men perhaps they might catch quadrupeds and feathered bipeds.

—To-day was pay day at the City Hall.

—Sunset Lodge, K. of P., do degree work this evening.

—Frank Bourne has been summoned, charged with shooting inside the city limits.

—The Young Men's Institute met last night and elected a candidate and initiated another.

—This is the last day on which the civic taxes could be paid to save the one-sixth rebate.

—To-morrow is All Saints. Masses will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic church at 6 and 9 o'clock.

—Victoria got her first fall of snow this season. It hardly deserved that name, melting as soon as it fell. The little storm lasted half an hour.

—It is reported on the Sound that the steamer City of Kingston is to be taken off the Victoria run and the steamer North Pacific put on in her stead. It is not believed here that anything of the kind will be done.

—The public meeting to be addressed by Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers will begin at 8 o'clock sharp to-night. In the item in this column yesterday referring to the meeting "Thursday" should have read "Tuesday."

—The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospixtal were busy all day decorating Assembly Hall for the annual charity ball, to be held to-morrow evening. They have sold a large number of tickets and expect the usual attendance.

—After the services at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow night there will be a special collection taken up for the clergy of the church. It is the only remuneration which they receive for their services for the entire year, and it is thought that the collection will be a very large one.

—Offers will be received by the assignees L. Goodacre and H. Saunders up till Nov. 4th for the house and good will of the Colonial Metropole hotel. There are 82 bedrooms, parlors, bathrooms, large dining, bar and billiard rooms in the house. It is centrally located and offers a good chance for a hotel man.

—Another popular concert in aid of the royal navy sailors will be given on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, at Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt. Songs, instrumental music and sketches by members of the fleet and others from town. No charge for admission. Tickets admit to reserved seats. A collection will be taken up. In future these concerts will be given at least fortnightly.

—Dr. Friselle, a well known Port Angeles physician, is said to have left that place to avoid creditors and to be in seclusion on this side of the line. Frisselle claimed to have come from a fine Irish family and always told his creditors that he was expecting a remittance from home. Before leaving Port Angeles he interested some people in a mining proposition, which it is now claimed was a scheme to cheat.

—Ernest A. Pauline, bookkeeper at the hardware store of Matthew, Richards & Tye, was "held up" Sunday morning at Finlalson's bridge. The "holder up" and Pauline clenched and Pauline, who is somewhat of an athlete, soon had his assailant on the ground. A fierce struggle ensued, and the "holder up" managed to get lose from the grasp of Mr. Pauline and took to his heels. Mr. Pauline's only wound is a slight facial bruise.

—The Puget Sound Lighthouse Board has recommended that the U. S. government place a lightship off Umatilla reef near Cape Flattery. The point mentioned is a dangerous one, and a ship going on there has no possible chance of escape. The lightship would cost $80,000, but it is held that it would be a great aid to navigation. British Columbia shipping would be greatly benefitted by such a work.

—The city hall clock had scarcely finished sounding the hour of noon when a fire alarm from Box 25, Chinatown, was turned in. The brigade was soon on the spot. The fire was in the laundry of Chong Yuen, Fisgard street, behind the market building. The flames had got good headway, and were threatening an adacent building. Several streams were quickly got into action and one stream was played on buildings in the vicinity to keep the fire from spreading. The fire burned for two hours. Damage $400. It is said that there was $500 in notes and gold in a safe in the building. The police have charge, and whatever is saved is being placed in their custody.

—Miss Clara Lipman and Louis Mann will be seen at the Victoria to-morrow, Wednesday, evening, in "The Laughing Girl," a new comedy by Mrs. D. F. Verdenal. The Boston Transcript says: "The first honors of the evening, speaking from the standpoint of art if not of popularity must be conceded to Louis Mann, whose assumption of the nervous old gentleman (uncertain whether what passes around him be fact or delusion) had a touch of all but grim reality which lent a nameless something of body and tang to the whirling mirth." Miss Lipman will be remembered by Victoria theatregoers as one of the leading members of Charles Dickson's "Incog." company last season. The impression she made then was highly favorable, although the role in which she now appears is still more admirably suited to her talents for provoking mirth. Those who remember the enjoyment "Incog" afforded, will be sure to "take in" "The Laughing Girl."

SAN MATEO DISASTER.

A Board of Coal Experts Inspect the Damaged Collier.

As stated in the Times yesterday the Union Colliery Company and the Pacific Improvement Company will try to ascertain the cause of the explosion on the steamship San Mateo at Seamahmoo harbor on Friday night. There are many who will not believe that gas or damp caused the explosion. Like Captain Fletcher they do not see how, in view of the way the coal was handled that the gas could have formed. The ship was visited this morning by a board of coal experts including some of the most experienced mining men in the province. They were John Bryden, manager of the Wellington mines, Archibald Dick, provincial inspector of mines, William McGregor of the New Vancouver Coal Co., Robert Jamieson, of Nanaimo, Alexander Sharp, of Wellington and Robert Scott of Northfield. They spent two hours aboard the ship this morning and made a very careful examination of every part of the ship damaged, going into the hold as well as beneath the hatch which was broken up. A Times man saw several of the party on their return. Those approached declined to say anything. They will report to the owners this afternoon. The survey by the underwriters has not yet taken place but will to-morrow. The plans for repairing the vessel are not yet complete. She will probably be temporarily repaired here and permanently when she reaches San Francisco.

At Russell & McDonald's.

134 Douglas street, costume cloths, serges, jersey flannels, astrakans and velveteens.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge four months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.

"That 'Skipped by the Light of the Moon' is one of the most amusing of comedies, all who ever have seen it will surely attest. This famous piece which will set the town laughing next Friday night, is a roaring vaudeville, abounding in bright and fresh repartee and laughable situations, and the company presenting it is the original Fowler and Warmington Co., which is famous throughout the country for the excellence of its presentations. One might as well hope to photograph a laugh as to describe 'Skipped by the Light of the Moon,' for it simply and sublimely defies analysis. As the bills say, it's funny; very, very funny."

Fires During October.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 10:10 p. m., box 31—Fire at Chinese laundry. Cause, oil lamp setting fire to wall. No loss.

Saturday, Oct. 7th, 12:20 a. m.—Telephone alarm. Fire in charcoal on the roof of a building on Government street. No loss.

Sunday, Oct. 22nd, 12:30 p. m., box 61—Fire at one-story dwelling, Pandora street, occupied by G. A. Sargison. Cause, sparks falling on roof. Loss, $100.

Tuesday, Oct. 31st, 1:10 p. m., box 25—Fire at Hong Yung's laundry, Fisgard street. Damage, $400.

Fires during the month, four. Loss during the month, $500.

At Russell and McDonald's

Baldwin's beehive yarns, 2 packets for 25 cents. Aberdeen 5-ply yarn, $1 the knot.

Marine

H. M. S. Melpomene was inspected by Rear Admiral Stephenson yesterday.

The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India arrived at Yokohama on Sunday afternoon.

The steamship Tacoma is scheduled to leave for the Orient on Thursday, but she will hardly get away that soon. She was three days late in arriving here and has a big cargo of freight to take on. In the latter is one lot of 1,500 tons of flour. The company refused shipments of freight for this trip weeks before the vessel arrived.

The Norwegian ship Germanic arrived in Royal Roads yesterday morning, 101 days from Rio de Janeiro. She was only 50 days from Rio round the Horn to the equator on this side, but was 47 days more in running up to Flattery. The ship was in the gale of a week ago, but came out unscathed. The Germanic goes to Hastings mills to load lumber.

Hospital Directors.

President Hayward occupied the chair at a meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital held last evening. A letter signed by Ald. Munn, on behalf of the Old Men's Home committee, stated that the old men Fish and Wilson were not eligible to enter the home as they had not lived in the city for 15 years. It was explained that the provincial government might pay for their maintenance so the letter was referred to the president who will interview the premier. The committee for the month reported everything in a satisfactory condition at the hospital. A few repairs had been made and a house ambulance provided. Hereafter the committee will present a written report. On suggestion of Mr. Davies it was decided to endeavor to induce the council to erect a steam disinfecting apparatus in connection with the infectious diseases hospital so that the Jubilee Hospital could also use it.

Special Bargains in All Lines for November at Russell & McDonald's.

Special bargains in dry goods.
Special bargains in clothing.
Special bargains in millinery.
Special bargains in boots and shoes.
Special bargains in rubbers.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, repeacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

If That Lady

Will call again at the Lansdowne House on Yates street she can see the very shape asked for as Partridge had a new lot of felt hats in by to-day's express.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

QUICK TIME FROM GERMANY
ONE CASE

LADIES' JACKETS

The Very Latest Styles and Elegantly Trimmed.

Braid and Fur, Ladies' Capes,
Maids' and Children's Jackets.

See Windows for Fans, Ball Dress Materials, Gloves, Etc., Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear and Hosiery, at satisfactory prices.

D. SPENCER.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS:
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Nuns' Veiling
For Evening Wear
New French Crepons
For Evening Wear
New Silks
For Evening Wear
New Henriettas
For Evening Wear
New Silk Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Kid Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Hosiery (Lisle Thread)
For Evening Wear

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN....
Dress Goods
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Opera Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.

Newest Shades in Full Variety suitable for Evening Wear.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

OMENICA HALL
ORIENTAL AVENUE.

"How a man may know his sins forgiven."
"How can I be sure that Jesus died for me?"

MESSRS. McCLURE & HUNTER
EVANGELISTS,

Are telling nightly at 7.45 p. m. (Saturday excepted), how the above may be known by men and women. A kind invitation extended to all to come and hear the good news. 6030-1w

The Queen's Passengers.

A large number of passengers went south by the steamer Queen, which sailed this morning. The cabin passengers from Victoria were: H. Bloomingdale, Dr. Hy. Kugeler, M. Coleman, A. C. Smith, F. E. Benjamin, C. W. Benjamin, A. H. Crane, J. H. Deneny, F. Brown, J. Todd, Simon Andersen, and wife, Mrs. J. Cowper, Mrs. F. Walker, Mrs. E. Dorman, H. Bectel, A. Bectel and wife, W. McKorrow, Geo. Roberts, F. W. Herz, Dr. Eberts, W. H. Prentice, Mrs. Mollets and child, Mrs. A. G. Dearoff, Miss G. Taylor, A. C. Graham and wife.

Broken Away

We have "broken away" from other Manufacturers in our
Master Mechanic's Extraordinary
And have produced the best thing for mechanic's use known.
Their skin is as white and smooth as anybody's after one application.
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie

Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters

JUST TO HAND
BY EXPRESS

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian
SUGAR
70 Pound Sacks
For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldrum for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldrum granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldrum.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY
JAMES WISHART
GEORGE G. MELDRUM,
Applicants.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries
AND
Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $350 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES on West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 1347 Third street, Victoria.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WRITING PUFFS.

Value of Reading Notices in Daily Newspapers.

THE EVILS OF OVER-PUFFING

Connection With Display Advertising—How to Write a Business-Bringing Reading Item—Samples of Good and Bad Readers.

Written for the Times by Nath'l. C. Fowler, Jr., Doctor of Publicity.

The man who wrote the first advertisement bamboozled the editor into writing a puff about it.

Puffs are both legitimate and illegitimate methods of advertising.

A puff never has taken, and never can take, the place of a displayed advertisement.

There is something disputative about a puff which does not jingle happily in the ears of intelligent readers.

People believe in being square, whether they are or not, and some of them respect the man who does his own blowing over his own name, and does not crawl under the shadow of the local columns.

But the puff has its value, if there's something in the puff besides puffing.

The bald-headed, absolutely hateless puff, which says something in such a disagreeable way that no one believes it because he despises the man who wrote it and the man for whom it is written, is worth somewhat less than nothing.

Advertising space in good newspapers is merchandise, and so is reading column space. The paper which promises all sorts of things to advertisers, which overopens its reading columns to them, is the paper in which the advertising space as well as reading matter is worth comparatively little. While reasonable liberality is by no means an indication of weakness on the part of the newspaper, the quality of a newspaper can be somewhat reckoned upon its unwillingness to print puffs and reading notices. The paper which runs reading notices all through its columns is generally the paper in which advertising space is not worth much, for if it were, there would not be so much space used for that purpose. The advertiser has no right to demand unlimited reading notices any more than is the editor justified in demanding, when purchasing a barrel of flour, that the retailer throw in a keg of pickles as a premium. Every good newspaper will discriminately print a certain number of reading notices for its regular advertisers, and is always willing to print newsy items.

A three or four line notice, of interest to the reader, is worth more than a column of puffs.

A puff, to be of any real value, must contain sufficient news, or legitimate reading matter, to make it interesting to the reader, with the puffy part incidental, a part and parcel of the general whole, which could not well be left out, and yet apparently was not forced into the notice.

A puff reading,

Brown's molasses is the best,

has some value because it tells about Brown and his molasses, but there is no argument in it. It is not as good as a regular display advertisement, because it is not as manly, and not as forcible. If Mr. Brown writes himself or has the editor write for him, a reading notice like the following, people are likely to read it, appreciate it and buy the molasses.

"It is peculiar," said Mr. Brown, the North Avenue grocer, "how people in different sections of the town use different brands or grades of molasses. The Southside people, almost to a woman, buy only New Orleans molasses, probably the most wholesome, and in every respect the purest and sweetest molasses made, and yet the majority of people on the East side, who are just as wealthy and intelligent, and who are supposed to have as good appetites and as refined tastes, prefer Porto Rico molasses, which certainly is pure enough, and has a more 'molasses' flavor, if I may speak that way, and is in a great many respects better for cooking purposes. The only explanation I can give is that South side people use molasses instead of syrup, and therefore prefer New Orleans, while East side people use molasses for cooking largely, and buy something else for syrup. These two lines of molasses are really the only kinds which people ought to buy. Other brands, sold by some of the dealers in the city, would never be swallowed if people knew how they were made and put together."

This item gives people the idea that Brown controls the molasses business of the city. It presents advice, and is rather amusing, but it does not in any way apparently advertise Brown's business.

An item like the following is worth something, but not much.

Have you seen the fall dress goods at Jones's? They beat anything in town.

How much better it would be to say something like this:

There is a mathematically inclined young lady behind the dress goods counter at Jones's. She has figured that the dress goods now in stock, which comprise 28 varieties, would, if spread out on the sidewalk, reach from here to Brownville, seven and a half miles away.

This item although not by any means brilliant and unusually interesting, will be read with some attention, because it is mathematical, speaks of a clerk, and tells of the varieties of patterns and the extent of stock.

A retailer has a new invoice of furniture. He advertises it, and asks the editor to print the following item:

'Have you seen the new furniture at Smith Bros., the finest in the town, first class in every respect? Chamber sets, parlor suites, dining room sets, odd chairs, and everything in the furniture line. Prices lower than ever.

An item like this is simply a conglomerated description. It is not as good as a displayed advertisement. How much better it would be for the retailer to single out some particular thing, and write something interesting about it. For instance, the following item is not very bad:

"Folk are going to have an easy time of it this winter," said Mr. Smith, of Smith Bros., "I have sold to Crescent avenue people this week sixteen of our adjustable library chairs."

The following conventional item is about up to the average.

The Union stove. It is the greatest coal saver on earth.

People are simply tired of items like that. They pass over and perhaps are less likely to buy the stove. In articles of domestic economy, never quote anything but fact. Here is unanswerable argument.

Mr. Wm. R. Black, head clerk at Cushing's dry goods store, burned three and seven-eighths tons of coal, winter before last, in a large Albany-made parlor stove which was supposed to be the most economical stove on the market. Last fall he purchased of Curtis Bros. a Union stove, the handsomest stove he ever saw, and he burned just two and three-quarter tons.

This item is a puff—a direct one, and comes under the general criticism that puffs of this style are not advisable, and this would not be if the name of a person was not mentioned, and an unquestionable statement given.

The following puff, when straw hats are not worn, is liable to be profitable.

Dr. Pierre, the great French scientist, says that 90 per cent. of bald-headedness is caused by wearing unventilated cloth caps, or simply ventilated by little holes in the top or sides. An inventor, in Trenton, N. J., has made a ventilating sweater which keeps the head as cool as a straw hat, and is in no way clumsy. Harrison & Son, the hatters, will, without extra charge, put this sweater into every hat they sell.

Surgery Upon Chinamen.

The fortitude and endurance of a Chinaman under the surgeon's knife have long been known. The trials are of course less noticeable now than in the days anterior to the use of chloroform, but even now they are frequently put to the test in circumstances where the surgeons in isolated situations are compelled to undertake operations unaided, or where otherwise the exhibition of chloroform is contra-indicated and in the minor operations of surgery. When so tested the Chinaman will endure without flinching a degree of pain that to the more highly developed nervous system of the westerner would be well nigh impossible.

"The fact is to be discounted that in the case of the poorer Chinese a prolonged course of low living and practical starvation has frequently added its results to the original trouble (while the native practitioners are doing their best or worst) before the case is submitted to the western surgeon, and this materially affects the progress of many of our patients," Dr. John C. Thompson of Hong Kong writes in the China Medical Missionary Journal, "but, other things being equal, recovery and convalescence are very much more rapid and complete in the average Chinaman than in the average Englishman. Reasons for this difference are entirely obvious, but the opinion may be hazarded that simpler feeding habits of the Chinese and their equable mental constitution form at least some of the causes of higher vitality of their tissues. The popularly accepted notion that the Chinaman lives on rice is indeed very far from the truth, since even the poorest manage to add even a few green vegetables and a little fish or pork to the rice, which is staple national diet, but taken all around, the Chinaman's food is certainly more simple and probably more nutritious than the food of an Englishman under analogous circumstances. His use of alcohol is also much less injurious to his tissue than its use by a large proportion of Europeans. The native spirit, Samshoo, is very extensively consumed, but it is invariably in minute quantities and never excepting with meals, intoxication being a thing practically unknown in China. The tranquility of the Chinese mind is proverbial. A Chinaman is never in a hurry. Provided he be given a hope of ultimate relief it rarely matters to him whether his stay in the hospital is to extend over a week or a month, and this absence of all worry probably goes far, along with other facts I have stated, to account for the kindly reaction of his tissues under the surgeon's knife."

John O'Connor Power Married.

Mr. John O'Connor Power's name has disappeared utterly from Irish history. When he sat in parliament he was one of the bitterest Nationalists in the house, and his capacity for clear and deliberate speech equalled Mr. Parnell's. The extent and direction of his nationalism are seen in the fact that it was he who planned the Fenian attack on Chester castle, which very nearly succeeded. He was then only 20 years of age, and perhaps some allowance must be made for a hot-blooded youth, especially when that youth is an Irish patriot of strong convictions. Some time afterwards he was arrested as a political suspect and remained in prison for several months, though he might have obtained his liberty if he had consented to leave the country. He was at last drawn into Isaac Butt's home rule movement and was returned to parliament, where he sat for 11 years. Having quarrelled with Mr. Parnell he lost his seat, and though he made two attempts to reenter parliament since, one of them only last year, he has failed. He was called to the English bar a dozen years ago and his name now comes incidentally before the world in the announcement of his marriage at the end of last week to a widow.

It is reasonable to suppose that as Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited others it will benefit you. No other medicine is so effective in producing a radical change in the blood and imparting renewed life and energy to the whole system, both nervous and physical.

Japanese Camphor.

An interesting account of the production and trade in camphor in Japan is contained in the latest British consular report from Hiogo. The camphor tree of Japan is a huge evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and not unlike a linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. Some of the trees are fully fifteen feet in diameter, and are upwards of 300 years old. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 pounds, of which about a quarter reaches the United States either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe, excepting a small quantity shipped to India. The districts in Japan famed for camphor trees are Kinshiu, Shikoku, Iga, Suruga, Ise, and Kishiu. The forests owned by the people are now almost denuded of timber, and very little will be left in a few years hence. But the government forests are still very rich in camphor tree and it has been estimated that these alone will maintain annually, during the next 25 years, the full average supply of crude camphor. Formerly very little care was bestowed upon the cultivation and preservation of this valuable timber. More recently, however, not only the government, but also the people, have been giving to it the attention it long ago deserved. Numerous young trees have now been planted, and their growth is being carefully tended. Consequently, although hitherto the youngest wood from which camphor was extracted was about 70 or 80 years old, it is expected that, under present scientific management the trees will give equally gobd results after 25 or 30 years. The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the trees, 101 lbs. of crude camphor out of 200 pounds of wood chips being thought satisfactory. The Suruga timber yields a much larger percentage. In a village in Tosa there is a group of thirteen trees about 100 years old. It has been estimated that they will produce 40,000 pounds of crude camphor, and are worth, as they now stand, 4000 silver dollars. It appears that the process of extracting camphor from the wood among the mountains and the materials used are of the roughest and most unscientific description. The wood chips are boiled, the vapor being conducted into a receptacle containing several partitions surrounded by cold water. In the sides of these partitions are apertures alternating in directions, which when open cause the vapor to fill the divisions by a circuitous route, thus improving the grain of the camphor. The crude article is brought to market in very rude wooden tubs. To make it fit for shipment, requires much work and experience. Each tub is carefully sampled vertically and diagonally, and the samples are tested by fire and sometimes by alcohol. If no solid adulterant is discovered, the condition of the drug is next ascertained, for crude camphor contains a quantity of water, or oil and water varying between five and twenty per cent. The rest of the work is comparatively easy, and consists in weighing, cutting, mixing and packing for shipment, the packing being in tubs prepared on the premises partly out of the original packages.—London Times.

Dr. Conan Doyle's Family.

Dr. Conan Doyle comes of a famous literary family. His grandfather was John Doyle, the caricaturist, and his uncles were Richard Doyle of Punch, James Doyle, the historian, and Henry Doyle, the director of the Royal Irish Academy. He was brought up to medicine, and after two long voyages—one to the Arctic seas in a Greenland whaler and the other to the west coast of Africa—started a practice in Southsea. Ever since his twentieth year he has been writing for several magazines. Finally he brought out "Micah Clarke," which was refused by five publishers. Finding literary work at once more interesting and remunerative he abandoned the medical profession and "The White Company" set the seal of critical approval to his popular success. But letters do not claim all Dr. Conan Doyle's time. He is an ardent supporter of all sports—football, cycling, and, above all, cricket.

It Came Too Late.

A certain politician, known for his gibes and jokes, was saying that the joke got around his way occasionally, and the listeners wanted to know how that could be, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Well, not easy," he laughed, "for I'm on the watch all the time, but such things, like angels' visits, come unawares. The hardest lick I ever got came unexpectedly, and when I was in anything but a joking humor.

"I had been anxious to have a crowd from one corner of the county vote for my man for sheriff, expecting, of course, they would vote my way for the member of congress who was running at the same time, but by all that is lovely the yaps voted for the wrong man for congress, though they got in their votes all right for sheriff. Next day I saw the leader and several of the followers on the street with a lot of my friends and I sailed into him.

"'What the deuce do you mean by voting for Smith for congress?' I said, angrily.

"'We thought he was the man,' apologized the yap.

"'Thunderation!' I exclaimed, 'that man isn't any more fit for the place than I am.'

"'Is that so?' replied the yap earnestly. 'Well, if we had known that yesterday we wouldn't a voted for him.'"

A Remarkable Conversion.

One of the wittiest writers for the French stage, M. Valabrogue, has been suddenly converted to Christianity, and has resolved to renounce the theatre and all its works. He is a Jew by birth, and has hitherto been a Free-thinker in belief, which means in France a materialist. As a writer of broad farce which disregards the proprieties of life just as far as it is safe, and perhaps a little farther, he has stood, it may be said, at one extreme of literature. He has now shifted to the opposite pole, and is engaged on a work which is to show that he has passed from the philosophic extreme of Materialism to the Christian extreme of strictest orthodoxy. His book is to prove that God is Christ and Christ is God, and that there will never be such another incarnation. He will trace the history of the change of his opinions. The work, as a bit of spiritual biography, may be expected to prove of great interest.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.05 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.
VICTORIA	8 30 a	2 30 p	
HILLSIDE	8 34	2 34	1
QUADRA ST.	8 36	2 36	2
GORGE	8 38	2 38	3
SUTHERLAND	8 41	2 41	4
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9 15	3 15	17
COBBLE HILL	9 31	3 31	23
MALAHAT	9 45	3 45	28
DUNCANS	10 17	4 17	38
KOKSILAH	10 30	4 30	43
QUAMICHAN	10 38	4 38	46
MAPLE BAY	10 45	4 45	49
CHEMAINUS	11 10	5 10	58
OYSTER BAY	11 20	5 20	63
NORTHFIELD	11 30	5 30	68
NANAIMO	11 40	5 40	72
Arr.	12 10 p	6 10 p	

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.
NANAIMO	1 50 p	7 50 a	
NORTHFIELD	2 01	8 01	4
OYSTER BAY	2 11	8 11	9
CHEMAINUS	2 21	8 21	14
MAPLE BAY	2 46	8 46	23
QUAMICHAN	2 53	8 53	26
KOKSILAH	3 01	9 01	29
DUNCANS	3 13	9 13	34
MALAHAT	3 45	9 45	44
COBBLE HILL	3 58	9 58	49
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	4 12	10 12	54
SUTHERLAND	4 45	10 45	67
GORGE	4 48	10 48	68
QUADRA ST.	4 50	10 50	69
HILLSIDE	4 52	10 52	70
VICTORIA	4 56	10 56	71
Arr.	5 00 p	11 00 a	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return leaving the same day.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking Effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Queen - - - Oct. 31

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Single Fare TO Chicago $31.00.

Return $50.05.

Daily Tourist And Sleeping Cars

G. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul (at a Chicago change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of the elegant equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, for which reservations are freely accepted, and in which accommodations are secured by holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line accompanying with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Fullest Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in ASIA, AFRICA and EUROPE, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 19 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TOWNSEND
8 00 am	Lv	161	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	30	...Seattle...	90 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	14 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	161			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	25	...Seattle.....	58	Ar	9 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	...Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	...Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	78	...Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	141	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKMORE, Traffic and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 255 Pow Washington, Portland, Or.

QUICK TIME TO

SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Through Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

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ENGINEERS ARE ADVERSE

To Connecting Private Houses With the Surface Drains.

DISPLEASED AT THE OTTAWA GOV'T.

City Councillors Suggest the Polling Down of the Powder Magazine at Beacon Hill—The Songhese Reservation.

Mayor Beaven set the ball rolling in the council last night by stating that since the last meeting of the council he had nominated Ald. Bragg a member of the streets and bridges and the pound committees. The finance committee reported in favor of requisitions for $2,000.20. There was an item in the report for the laying of a cement sidewalk. Ald. Baker asked where the sidewalk was laid and the chair replied opposite Robert Ward's new building. The voucher allowed over $37 to Robert Ward, the price of a wooden sidewalk. Ald. Baker said he never heard of such a price. Passed.

A requisition from the school board asked for $5,000 as first instalment on the contract for the North Ward school building. Ordered paid.

The sewerage committee reported the digging of ditches along Richmond avenue and also on private matters.

Ald. Munn asked why the committee did not report on the petition from the Toronto street residents.

Chairman Belyea, of the committee, reported that no Toronto street petition had been referred to the committee.

Ald. Munn asked where the petition had gone.

Mayor Beaven said it went to the streets committee.

Ald. Baker thought the streets committee should have dealt with the Richmond avenue ditches.

Report passed.

The special committee on the advisability of connecting private houses with surface drains reported they had received the written opinions of Messrs. Hamilton and Pearse, as follows:

Victoria, B.C., 28th October, 1893.

Alderman S. T. Styles, Chairman of Committee:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., requesting my opinion as to the desirability of connecting the drains of houses with the deep street drains called surface drains, I have the honor to report as follows: That having with my friend Mr. Pearse carefully examined the laws I arrive in the main at the same conclusions as he did, and that so ably expressed in his report to your honorable committee.

The data on which I form my opinion are as follows:

1st. The areas of the systems of surface drains under contract or intended are four in number, each air regards levels independent of the others and of the underground separate system, which cost some $383,000, and as yet with the exception of a comparatively few connections, has not been of much use.

2nd. Except the Cook street system, all are intended to discharge into the harbor or its vicinity.

3rd. Deep drains side by side in Cook street and the loss of $30,000 in condemned work in Johnson looks as if something is wrong.

4th. That questions of water supply and drainage ought to be considered together.

5th. That the tendency of Victoria harbor is to silt up; in other words, sewage that finds its way into it is more likely to remain there or be floated up the inlet than be carried out to sea.

6th. That the total area of Victoria city is very small, scarcely eight square miles.

7th. That it is comparatively small fraction of it is included in the present attempt to drain and but little money available.

Under the conditions above stated, my opinion is decidedly against allowing house drains to connect with the so-called surface drains, unless, as in the case of the Cook street system, they can be made to discharge at Clover Point. But it may be said they do connect and will continue to connect whether permitted or not; what remedy do you propose? This: before spending or wasting any more money, secure the services of an engineer of acknowledged authority and experience in such works, whose duty it will be: 1st. To utilize as far as possible the work already done; 2nd. To devise a plan of water supply and drainage, the work to be done in sections, spread over x x x years, which would give continuity to the undertaking till its completion and save successive conflicts the number of tackling a problem, which additions and alterations will year after year make more costly and difficult of solution.

To propose this is no disparagement either to the council or city engineer. It would be unreasonable to expect the latter gentleman, with so many other demands on his time, to fully and adequately advise the council on so large a question, or councillors afford time to sufficiently consider it. Whereas in the way proposed the work would go on on a settled plan year after year until completed.

Why I recommend to stop expenditure till so advised is this—it is impossible to know what course such an authority after minutely examining he ground, the levels and the plans, might propose to connect the conflicting systems. For instance, a second outlet, a scheme for deodorizing or a dam with sluices at Point Ellice to flush Victoria harbor, etc., might prove a financial necessity, and any heavy work done now might intensify rather than improve the situation.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. D. PEMBERTON.

Fernwood, Victoria, 24th October, 1893.

To Ald. Styles, Chairman of Committee:

Sir,—Having been asked by you as chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to connect the house drains with the deep drains of the street termed "surface drains," and having accepted the duty thus imposed by your letter, dated 13th inst., I have the honor to report that I have carefully considered he question as above stated, having received much assistance from yourself and other members of the committee and from Mr. Wilmot, the city engineer.

The examination of the plans and consideration of the work involved in a complete system of drainage, including both house and surface water, has forced upon me the conclusion that the system known as the "combined system" would have been the one which would have fulfilled at least cost and in the most effectual manner the object in view, that is, a thorough drainage of the city.

The area within the city boundaries is, in round numbers, 4,000 acres. The area at present served by the separate system is about 425 acres, or less than one-tenth. The actual cost of construction under this system, including the flush tanks now being built, has been $283,562; but this does not include the cost of sale of debentures, commissions, etc., which are no insignificant items.

As the scheme known as the "separate system" does not provide for the carrying off of the surface water, it was clearly necessary to build drains for this purpose. The council has therefore adopted the system called "surface drains," and has opened by contracts for these called the Work Estate and Cook street systems with this object in view. In addition to these, costing $30,000, there will be James Bay, Victoria West and Victoria East, no estimate of the cost of these works being thus far made. All the works contemplated in these districts, as in those already undertaken, are wholly unconnected with each other as to levels, etc. All these drains, except that of the Cook street system, will discharge into the harbor, or into the sea near its mouth. It is clear that house sewage should not be allowed to enter these drains and be so discharged. The health officer has, we believe, so reported to the council. The city barristers have declared it to be illegal. The waters in the vicinity of the harbor should not be contaminated by sewage. The welfare of Victoria should not be imperilled by such a defiance of the laws of hygiene. At the same time, the fact cannot be ignored that the design provides for gully traps at the intersections of the streets, and the custom, almost universal, appears to be to allow the house sewage to be constructed on to the streets in open or box drains, from whence it will naturally find its way into each drain through such gully traps. The council permission any connections from houses. The danger to be feared in cases where surface drains exist is that the ratepayers of any particular district may vote any by-law for another system of drainage, hoping that permission to so connect may be granted at some future time.

Although in my opinion no connection should be allowed to be made by householders into those drains which discharge into any point west of Cover Point, I may be permitted to point out to the council that the Cook street division of surface drains, now being constructed at a cost of $30,000, is an exception to this rule. To make this clear, it will be necessary to consider what this drain is designed to do at present, and what it can be made to do by a comparatively small expenditure, with perfect safety to the public health and with advantage to the ratepayers. It is designed now to drain an area of about 450 acres, of surface water only. It will discharge near Southgate street into the existing "separate system" outfall. As the sectional area of the latter is so much smaller than that of the former, it is proposed to allow for the discharge of extraordinary storm waters into a reservoir which will, within probably 30 hours after a great rainfall, allow the excess of water to again flow from the reservoir into the present outfall. The cost of this reservoir and land will be about $17,000. It is clearly contrary to the laws of health thus to allow an overflow of water impregnated with sewage matter, even for 30 hours. One way to remedy this and still to utilize the surface drains would be to continue the latter to Clover Point, at a cost estimated by the City Engineer not to exceed $70,000, which might possibly be considerably diminished by enlarging the present outfall, but I have not thought it to be within the scope of my present duty to go into details, without which the point cannot be determined. This surface drain will then become a main drain in the combined system, and will serve an area of about 450 acres; and it is evident that given the surface drain now existing, this would be the most economical way of draining this area. The cost would be:

Present contract	$30,000
Outlet to Clover Point, according to City Engineer	70,000
Pipe drain and connections, according City Engineer	40,000
	$140,000

This cost is less than one-half of that of the area drained by the separate system.

It is unfortunate that there should be two main drains down Cook street, when one would have sufficed. It will be necessary to flush not only the main drain, but all other surface drains from time to time. This will involve the use of a large supply of water, and raises the question, with which I am not now concerned, of the adequacy or otherwise of the present source of supply. In my capacity of ratepayer to no small amount, as well as that of temporary consulting engineer, I may be allowed respectfully to suggest to the council the importance of entering into this question of the completion of the sewerage of the city with other objects in view. I recommend, before any further expenditure, either on surface drains or sewers, is incurred, that the services of some engineer who has an established reputation in this class of work be engaged to report fully on the best way of doing the work required to be done—that is of carrying off surface water as well as sewage. In the outlying portions of the city it might be advisable for the present to insist upon the use of earth closets. It might be cheaper and better to utilize the sewage matter and convert it into fertilizing matter, which would find a ready sale. It is evident that this question can only be settled by an engineer of great and varied experience in this class of work. Had this course been pursued the waste of $30,000 at least in constructing the Johnson street sewer (now abandoned) and the construction of two drains belonging to different systems down Cook street, running with each other, and nearly on about the same apparent level, would have been avoided. We have been told (unofficially) that three-fourths of the revenue is absorbed in the cost of four heads of service only, thus leaving an insignificant amount to be expended on drainage construction, maintenance of streets, lighting, etc., without which in these days no city can be considered safe to dwell in or attractive to visitors or tourists. The attractiveness and salubrity of Victoria are generally known and admitted, and it is surely the height of folly to do anything which will invalidate her claims to these attributes.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. PEARSE.

Ald. Baker blamed the council for referring the subject to any engineers. Sewage was obliged, for a certain time, at least, to run through the box drains, and, at the intersections, into the surface drains. If the box drains were stopped, then the sewage would run along the surface of the ground, and that would be worse. He said that the aldermen who opposed conecting with houses were afraid the surface drains would outdo the separate system. He agreed with the engineers that the combined system was the best. He moved acceptance of the report.

Ald. Styles, chairman of the committee, was surprised to hear such a motion after all the trouble the committee had been put to. The engineers had advised not connecting with the surface drains, excepting the Cook street drain, and that, he could say, was the opinion of the committee. He did not think Ald. Baker's motion was respectful.

Ald. Baker—Do you want to adopt it?

Ald. Harris wanted each alderman to have a copy of the report. There was a great deal of information therein. He moved accordingly. Adopted. The report was tabled.

The committee of the home for the aged recommended the admission of Alexander McLean. Adopted.

The street committee recommended defining Toronto street lines, St. John's church premises encroached on Herald street; Burnside road proposed trestle bridge would cost $1,500, a brick culvert would cost $2,500. The report also recommended the grading of Jubilee and Jackson avenues.

Ald. Baker asked if the committee wanted to build a bridge or a culvert on the Burnside road.

Mayor Beaven explained that before this could be remedied it would have to be submitted to arbitration according to the Victoria official map act.

Ald. McKillican thought the Burnside road bridge affair could lie over a week.

Ald. Baker said the Burnside road had already been closed two weeks. It was unjust to delay the building of a bridge or culvert.

Ald. Bragg urged prompt action in the Burnside road bridge. This was a public road, had been closed up, and should be reopened as soon as possible. He recommended that a more expeditious manner of dealing with affairs be adopted.

Ald. Belyea went to get a glass of water and Mayor Beaven did not appear to be giving sufficient attention to Ald. Bragg, for that alderman called both the gentlemen to account. He took it as a slight. It seemed as if the council did not wish to hear him. Cries of "Certainly not."

Mayor Beaven assured Ald. Bragg he was listening to his eloquence.

Ald. Henderson thought a brick culvert should be built in the Burnside road. It would be cheaper in the long run. A motion was made accordingly and carried. Report adopted.

Ald. Styles offered a resolution for the removal of the powder magazine on Beacon Hill. The council had for years been asking for the removal of this magazine. If the militia department were as slow about the removal of magazines in the time of war as they were in time of peace the Dominion would be in a dilemma. The only thing the Dominion government gave Victoria was a good tariff, and a crushing one, too.

Ald. Belyea wished to be informed of the date when the council first adopted a resolution on the matter.

Mayor Beaven replied that it was four months.

Ald. Belyea—Then I move in amendment that the chief of the fire department be instructed to tear down the magazine.

Ald. Munn advised the council that this was a radical step. At one time the citizens said they would pull it down. Col. Holmes replied that he would send a detachment of "C" Battery to prevent this.

Ald. Belyea—There is no "C" Battery now.

Ald. Munn—Then the authorities might order out the militia.

Ald. Henderson—Let them bring an action.

Ald. Robertson—It was the duty of the city to move the magazine.

Ald. Belyea amended his resolution to remove it within 30 days.

Ald. Harris asked if the city had power to take action. How was the park vested?

Mayor Beaven replied that the provincial government owned the park and the city council were trustees.

Ald. Styles did not think the council should take the matter in their own hands.

Mayor Beaven advised consideration before passing an unwise resolution.

Ald. Belyea withdrew both his amendments and the original resolution was carried.

A resolution urging the Dominion government to pay Victoria's claim for the small-pox epidemic was carried.

A resolution asking the ministers Foster and Angers to urge the Dominion government to remove the Indians from the Songhese reservation to another place was brought up.

Ald. Belyea urged that the resolution be so amended as to make it an agreement between the Dominion and the revert to the provincial government when the Indians ceased to occupy it.

Ald. Munn argued that the Dominion government had no right to the land. They should remove the Indians elsewhere.

Ald. Henderson thought the motion a proper one and hoped it would be effective. He would like to see Mayor Beaven escort Ministers Foster and Angers and let them view the Songhese reservation and the powder magazine.

Ald. Harris reminded the council that Mr. Indian had something to say about this affair. He hoped the matter would be attended to, but he thought it would be a long time before this affair was settled. If Victoria were in the States the reserve would have been done away with long ago.

Ald. Robertson said there were only six Indians of the Songhese tribe left, and it would not be a hardship to remove so few. The only way to get this reserve was to agitate. The resolution carried.

The council went into committee of the whole on the pound by-law. There was quite a long discussion over the right to take any animal from an unfenced lot. Ald. Belyea and Ald. Baker said this power, if given to the poundkeeper, would lead to endless trouble. They both argued that if a man had an unfenced lot and a cow he had a right to turn the cow on that unfenced lot, and the poundkeeper would be trespassing if he drove it to the pound. Other aldermen declared that the cow in such a case was at large and liable to arrest. The power of taking animals off unfenced lots was allowed to remain in the by-law. The committee then reported progress and the council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

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SIWASH SALMON.

Reminiscences of Rimmel Up the River—Snag Pulling.

Alberni, Oct. 30.—On the night of the 22nd we had ten degrees of frost, but none since.

There has been quite a phenomenal run of salmon up the river, and the Siwashes have hooked and speared some thousands, in fact near the rancheries the stench from the entrails and refuse from the fish is almost unbearable, as the banks of the river near there are covered with it and the warm weather causing rapid putrefaction.

There is little news from China Creek. A lot of people are up there now hoping to get their development comes before the heavy snow comes. Who is to pass an opinion on each claim as to the amount of development necessary? A thoroughly practical man ought to be appointed by the government to see to this.

The Dominion government snag raft is laid up for the winter. This year $500 was voted to clear the river of snags; about four snags have been moved from one side of the river to the other, but all the most dangerous ones, at the mouth of the river, and those further up between Saunders' and the bridge, have not been touched. How is it that Mr. Gamble, C. E., Dominion government agent, does not see about this, or some one else whose duty it may be?

The Presbyterian minister, Mr. Brown, who was announced some time ago as coming here, has not arrived yet.

There are several rumors about some of the gold reefs being bonded, the figures fluctuating between $10,000 and $60,000, but nothing definite has been done.

UNHERALDED THEY CAME.

Foster and Angers Steal Into Town Like Thieves at Night.

Nanaimo, Oct. 31.—The visit of Messrs. Angers and Foster to this city was carried out in a manner conspicuous for its secrecy and quietness, and in consequence it was only possible for a few to be present at the meeting. Mayor Haslam, M. P., received a telegram during the morning announcing that the ministers would arrive by the Quadra about noon, so that few indeed could be notified of the visit. The members of the board of trade and about half a dozen citizens went out to the vessel. An address was presented, but not one of the citizens had anything to say, the speech making being left to the ministers who appeared to be anxious to hurry off. The whole thing is looked upon as a farce.

The concert and dramatic entertainment given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening was a great success.

A Chinaman had one of his hands nearly blown off yesterday while handling a charge of powder which he intended for a blast. Dr. Praeger and Dr. Sloggett amputated the member.

The Ladies Aid have voluntarily undertaken to help the Silver Cornet band in raising the necessary funds to enable them to purchase new instruments. A concert will be given in the opera house at an early date for the above cause. The ladies will likely be successful as the band is popular.

BRIGHT TRADE PROSPECTS.

Honolulu Merchants Will Support the New Line.

Vancouver, Oct. 31.—Captain Hughes, of Scott & Hughes, auctioneers was married yesterday. Miss Green, of Cardiff, was the bride.

W. R. Gourley, who will act as immigrant inspector here until the arrival of Mr. Sener, the regular appointee arrives. He occupied a similar position at Port Townsend.

The Y. M. C. A. has obtained an extension of a fortnight for repayment of the loan of $20,000. They think they will be able to raise the amount.

Thomas Rain Walker, agent of the Australian steamers at Honolulu, is here, and confirms the report that Captain Stott was not to blame for the stranding of the Miowera. He says that if the weather continues moderate she will be got off. He says prospects of trade are bright, and Honolulu merchants will support the line. The contract between the San Francisco sugar refinery and the planters terminates in three years and he expects a large trade will be done then in sugar.

Ald. Herring tendered his resignation at the last Westminster council meeting because the council will not settle his claim for damages to property.

The Westminster council has passed a resolution of condolence for the family of Mayor Harrison, Chicago.

The health committee here intend to commence a crusade against Chinese over-crowding.

Owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever in this city the doctors have been ordered to report all cases to the medical health officer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the supreme court, before Mr. Justice Drake and a common jury, of which A. Oldershaw is foreman, is being heard the case of Fogarty Bros. v. Cavin Bros. The action is on a bill of exchange for $427.20, drawn by the plaintiffs, who are wholesale boot and shoe traders, of Montreal, and accepted by the defendants, who carry on a retail boot and shoe in Victoria. In March, 1892, the defendants agreed with an agent of the plaintiffs to purchase certain lines of goods, which, in pursuance of an order dated March 28, were shipped to them in June of the same year. When the boxes containing the goods were opened it was found that a large portion of the consignment consisted of goods not according to sample. Another portion was rejected, as the goods were of inferior quality and did not come up to the standard required not only under the above general order, but also under an express warranty from the agents. Customers who bought these goods returned them in a few days as being unfit to wear. The defendants have paid into court $284.36, and claim that this is sufficient to satisfy the claim, and, as they allege that their business has been seriously affected by the inferiority of the goods, they counter-claim for $250 damages for breach of warranty. At 3.15 the case of the defendants, on whom the onus probandi lay, was closed, and Mr. Helmcken, for the plaintiff, proceeded to read the evidence of certain parties taken on commission in Montreal.

Mr. Helmcken for the plaintiffs; Mr. McPhillips for the defendants.

FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

Two Valiant Victoria Nimrods Make Sure Work of a Panther.

Hearing a short time ago that there were many panthers prowling in the bush around Sooke River district, three Victorian sportsmen burnished up their shooting irons and started for the hunting grounds. Two of them were burning with anxiety to secure a panther hide, and after the frugal evening repast was over and the vesper pipe was smoked, they picked up their guns and plunged into the gloomy aisles of the forest.

It was a dark, starless night, and a faint breeze sighed mournfully among the giant limbs of the pines and firs as the hunters stumbled forward. This melancholy sound was all that broke the deep and solemn stillness, and the men longed for something to enliven the dreary monotony of their midnight march. They had gone down the woodland path about a mile by their reckoning and were near Walker's Crystal creek, and had paused to hold a short consultation, when one of them hissed, "Hush! what's that?" pointing toward a pair of glowing orbs not more tan 30 feet from the trail. Their hearts palpitated wildly as they muttered simultaneously, "a panther!"

By agreement they decided to give a volley at the brute, which, to their heated imaginations, seemed to have stealthily crept nearer by 10 or 12 feet. The gleaming eyes looked terribly brilliant in the intensity of the midnight gloom. Like great opals they waxed and waned and glowed and faded in an alarming manner. One of the hunters told the other he could distinctly make out the huge dun form of the monster as it crouched close to the earth ready to launch its full weight upon them. Both levelled their pieces. "One, two three—crash!" Both guns went off together with a tremendous report that sent the wild echoes flying for miles down the sounding arcades of the forest. Fifteen times they loaded and fired buckshot into the carcass of the unhappy beast, but still the dreadful eyes burned on as pitilessly as ever.

An uncomfortable suspicion flashed upon their minds. They advanced and found that the two basalisk eyes were two sparks of fire in a burning log. Then they swore aloud in their wrath in several languages. When they reached camp they found their comrade much alarmed at the racket they had made.

The two panther killers said as they came into town that they were delighted to think none of those infernal newspaper fellows would get hold of the yarn, as each was sworn to secrecy on crossed guns.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Full costume lengths $2.75.

Sweet Sixteen in Dire Distress.

"Oh, won't you marry me?" cried a rather comely girl, with a deep olive complexion, the other day, as she met one of her gallants down town. The girl spoke English with a decided foreign accent, and it was learned subsequently that she was an Armenian girl. Apparently the damsel was not more than 16 years old. Her face showed signs of worriment.

"What, get married immediately?" asked the surprised friend.

"Yes, right away," said the girl impulsively.

The young man thought that the girl had gone daft, but she soon informed him the reason for her action. On the following day was her seventeenth birthday. By the strict Armenian custom, which her parents followed, any girl who is not married before she is seventeen is considered to be "old maidish" and unattractive to men. Her parents also clung to the custom of compelling their daughter to fast for forty-eight hours after the beginning of the seventeenth birthday, and then to eat salt fish for the next 24 hours, without being allowed to quench the thirst.

This the poor Armenian girl suffered, as the young man refused her proposition, but from now on she can get married when she pleases without fear. And whenever she sees the young man who would not marry her immediately she feels like biting his head off.—Philadelphia Press.

Submarine Boats.

The London Iron and Steel Trades Journal says: "The subject of submarine boats has charms for all interested in naval construction, and some interest is being taken in naval circles in the efforts of the United States government to have a successful submarine torpedo boat. Recently inventors were invited to send designs, and the craft chosen is now being constructed with a view to exhaustive trials. A correspondent sends some details which may be interesting. It is of the ordinary cigar-shaped type, 80 feet long and 11 feet in diameter in the centre, and constructed of sufficient strength to go 70 feet below the surface of the water. Two quadruple expansion engines, developing 1,000 indicated horse-power, will drive the vessel at sixteen knots on the surface, fifteen knots when submerged with only the top of the hull or covering tower above water, and eight knots when under water. When submerged the ordinary steam boilers will be closed air and water tight and the motive power provided by electric storage batteries sufficient to run the vessel for six hours under water, while coal will be carried for a 15-hours' run on the surface. In the case of the vessel proceeding under water the fire-proof doors of the furnace and stoke-hole can be closed, the funnel and smoke-stack telescoped, and the opening for them closed in a few minutes. Then air is exhausted from tanks and water admitted. The hull being closed air-tight, it is directed downwards at an angle of about 10 degrees by deflecting horizontal plane rudders at the stern, which can be turned to a horizontal position when the vessel has reached a required depth. An ingenious automatic device is fitted to insure that the vessel will keep a straight course under water, so that it is only necessary at the start to face the enemy. Compressed air reservoirs store air at 2,000 pound pressure, and admit it for ventilation when required, while when lying still tubes can be formed to the surface with fans for the passage of air up and down. Special provision is made to obviate the chance of the vessel becoming unmanageable and refusing to return to the surface by using the high air pressure in the reservoirs to force water from the tanks, and thus increase buoyancy, as well as for the emergency of a fracture in the hull when under water; but the efficiency of these remains to be tested. The results of the trials will be watched with interest."

At Russell & McDonald's.
Width Meltons, 50 cents a yard.

See What
$0.75, $7 and $7.50 will buy in a lady's stylish jacket at the Lansdowne House, Yates street.

PERSONAL.

J. Sehl returns from Chicago to-day.

M. M. English, of Lulu Island, is in the city.

W. E. Ditchem is back from his northern trip.

W. Downie, of the C. P. R., Vancouver, is in town.

H. Bloomingdale left for San Francisco this morning.

E. E. Blackwood is down to-day after a few days' illness.

Dr. Eberts of Wellington left for California this morning.

W. K. Bull, who has been ill for several days, is improving.

Miss Feltoe, who has been ill for some time, is slowly recovering.

A. Bechtel and family left for California on the Queen this morning.

Right Rev. Bishop Cridge was unable to occupy his pulpit on Sunday on account of illness. He was better to-day.

Miss Kate Dolan, who has been visiting friends in Victoria, left on the steamer City of Kingston on Sunday evening for her home in Seattle.

John Bryden, manager of the Wellington mines; Wm. McGregor, of the New Vancouver Coal Company; A. Dick, provincial inspector of mines; Robert Jamieson, of Nanaimo, and Alexander Sharp and Robert Scott, of Wellington, are at the Driard.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Yosemite from New Westminster—Mrs Hansell and daughter, Miss Wright, Captain and Mrs Hughes, W Downie, A Morris, P Des Brisay, A McNair, Jas Hanna, W F Smith, D McPhadden, G Lumsden, A S Howell, H McGuire, G Glover Misses Robinson, H Ward, W M Pike, — Payne, M M English, Prof Austin.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Yosemite from New Westminster—R P Rithet & Co ltd, B & K M Co, Ben Sam Lung, Lenz & Leiser, S Leiser, Young Bros, R Jewett, E Ewatet, W R Wilson, Fabral, C P N Co, ltd, Hudson Bay Co, ltd, W F Smith, Wilson Bros, Wood & Orr, Yale & Brooks, S H Hartman, Wah Yuen, Chong Chu, M M English, F T Patton, J Wilkinson.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Public Meeting

Hon. G. E. FOSTER

Minister of Finance,

AND

Hon. A. N. ANGERS

Minister of Agriculture,

Will address a Public Meeting to be held in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday Evening, the 31st Instant.

His Worship the Mayor will preside Chair to be taken at 8 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of the province are invited to attend

Oct. 30 2t

. . No Mere Optical Delusion . .

As Far as the Eye Can Look

THE

CASH ALES

AT

Cameron's

Claim Attention
Receive Attention
Deserve Attention

Because these sales are always in season and are the result of careful selection in the best markets for cash. The assortment of fall goods is large, in spite of the usual talk about close times. Houses like Cameron's, that deal on the cash plan, are not affected adversely by stringency, for they never go beyond the limit of prudence. A close money market means, to them, an advantage to buyers, since the purchases are made at a time when prices are low. Our customers get this benefit. Trade with us is good.

Cameron,
The Cash Clothier,
55 JOHNSON ST.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.

WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

RED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
RED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
RED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
RED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

Steal

Away to 46 Johnson Street, and see the Bargains that

W. D. KINNAIRD, The Cash Tailor,

is offering. Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits, $25.00. Pants from $6.00 to $12.00.

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

A GREAT **Surprise!**

Will be given all Victorians who inspect the choice arrangement of "NEW GOODS, now on the way from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia (personally selected by Mr. Otto Weiler), and comprising the newest and prettiest goods of every description for every department, together with the best value that the very best markets afford to a keen buyer.

We will let you know when these goods are in stock.

Weiler Bros.

BUY

"Woonsocket"

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

The BEST Brand on the Market.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)....£600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE....£270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Notice to Contractors.

Whole or separate tenders will be received until noon Saturday, Nov. 4th, for the erection of a two story frame residence for J. A. Lawrence, to be built on the corner of Beacon and St. Andrews streets. A certified check of five per cent. of the amount must accompany each tender.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect,
Office, 2nd floor, Duck Building. o28-3

REMOVAL.

On and after November 1st

G. D. McMARTIN'S BARBER SHOP

Will be removed from Douglas street to 57 Yates street, near Broad. The new shop will be fitted in first-class style, baths in connection; everything new; competent workmen.

CENTRAL SHAVING PALORS.
G. D. McMARTIN,
o26-1m Proprietor.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH ISLAND BUTTER
First of the Season.
FINNAN HADDIES,
AT R. H. JAMESON'S,
23 FORT STREET, BED FRONT.

CASH PAID
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
CAST OFF CLOTHING
S. J. BOOTH & SON,
o30-1m 81 Johnson Street

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG,
ju26-1m Proprietor.